

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1919.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

CUTTING DOWN GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE.

PREMIER'S STRAIGHT TALK TO MINISTERS.

London, August 27.
The text is unofficially published of a letter which Mr. Lloyd George wrote to his colleagues on August 30, calling attention to the strength of feeling in the House of Commons, the Press, and all classes of the community, on the necessity of an immediate cutting down of Government expenditure. He says that when public attention was directed to a specific item, motor cars, it was discovered that considerable economies could be effected without injury to the public service. "The time has come when each Minister ought to make clear to those under his control that if they cannot reduce expenditure they must make room for somebody who can. That is the temper of the public, and it is right." He says the Heads of Departments must be compelled to undertake the unpleasant duty of reducing the personnel. The fact that the number of Government employees has hardly decreased since the war cannot be defended. He concludes that Ministers cannot hope to enjoy their pre-war vacations until the affairs of the nation return to normal. He advises that rest is necessary, but trusts that Ministers during their vacation will consider the best method of carrying out the urgent appeal and report to him by the middle of September how they have conformed or propose to conform to the general desire of the nation.

SOME TREASURY CHANGES.

London, August 26.
Sir John Bradbury, joint Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, has been appointed principal British Representative to the Reparation Commission in Paris. Other changes in high officials in the Treasury are also announced. Reuter understands that the changes are a result of the re-organisation of the Treasury by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Finance Committee of the Cabinet, presided over by Mr. Lloyd George. The appointment of Sir John Bradbury is an indication of the importance of the work of the Reparation Commission. Other appointments are significant of the endeavour being made to cope more effectively with the control of expenditure. The three departments which have been set up in the Treasury to deal respectively with establishments supply and services and general financial administration, will act under the direction of the Permanent Secretary.

MR. HENDERSON'S SENSATIONAL STATEMENT.

CHALLENGE BY UNIONIST OPPONENT.

London, August 26.
Mr. F. M. Fisher, Unionist candidate for Widnes, challenges Mr. Arthur Henderson to substantiate his statement that he was empowered in 1917 to relieve Sir George Buchanan as Ambassador in Russia. Mr. Fisher accepts the challenge by Mr. Henderson to a debate on the same platform on a definite charge against Mr. Henderson. Mr. Fisher makes the following definite charge—that Mr. Henderson, at a critical period in the war, after returning from Russia, proved disloyal to his Cabinet colleagues, and if the advice tendered in Mr. Henderson's subsequent speeches had been accepted, Germany would never have been beaten.

MR. HENDERSON BACKS OUT.

London, August 27.
Mr. Henderson declines to enter into any further correspondence with Mr. Fisher, after the latter's letter, which he says fails to show how he proved disloyal to his colleagues. There will be no debate on the same platform.

AMERICAN GOODS.

NO FEAR OF BRITISH MARKET BEING SWAMPED.

London, August 26.
In his speech at Basingstoke, Sir Auckland Geddes refuted the idea that American goods would flood our markets, pointing out that America is in the unhappy position of possessing so much that there was little she wanted; consequently, money exchange between New York and London moved in her favour and every movement was hampering her power to export. We wanted America's raw material, hence it was difficult for America to export manufactures. She was selling great quantities of goods in all European countries which must be paid for in money, with the result that exchange would move more and more in her favour. This meant that food and manufactures from America would be so dear as almost to be unbuyable in Europe. Therefore Europe must work out her own salvation through hard work and increased production.

HOME CRICKET.

London, August 26.
The Kent and Yorks, Notts and Derby, Worcester and Warwick, Gloucester and Essex, and Hampshire and Sussex county cricket matches were all drawn. Middlesex and Surrey also drew.

CHOLERA IN NORTH CHINA.

London, August 25.
The Times correspondent at Peking says the cholera epidemic in Shanghai is spreading in North China. The mortality is heavy.

LORD SETTRINGTON DEAD.

London, August 26.
The death has occurred of Lord Settrington, who was recently seriously wounded in North Russia.

THE NEW JERUSALEM.

London, August 26.
Mr. Patrick Geddes, Professor of Botany, University College, London, has been engaged by the International Zionist Commission to operate with M. Weizmann in planning New Jerusalem, also to prepare a report on the Zionist Colonies in Palestine and to advise the Department of Sociology on behalf of the Bombay

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN RUSSIA.

BOLSHEVIKS BEGIN A VIGOROUS OFFENSIVE.

Stockholm, August 26.
A message from Petrograd says the Bolsheviks have begun a vigorous offensive in the direction of Pskov, east of Pskoff. The Times correspondent at Helsingfors says a combined advance towards Petrograd is unlikely. Finnish help is improbable and the Estonians are unwilling to co-operate, while the North Western Russian Army will probably be unable to reach its objective before winter. It is stated that General Gough is going to London to urge recognition of Estonia's independence.

ODESSA CAPTURED.

London, August 26.
The Russian Volunteer Army has occupied Odessa. The Bolsheviks have withdrawn in the direction of Balta. A Bolshevik wireless alleges that prior to the occupation, thirty British ships bombarded Odessa for two days, after which they effected a landing.

WHO ENTERED ODESSA FIRST?

London, August 26.
There appears to be some doubt regarding which Volunteers first entered Odessa. Most reliable advices state that General Denikin's troops entered, covered by guns from British warships, but, as far as is known, there was no firing. Probably the Ukrainians co-operated with Denikin's troops.

DENIKIN RAPIDLY MOVING FORWARD.

London, August 26.
A War Office communique says that General Denikin's Western Front advance is continuing with great rapidity all along the line. It is confirmed that Odessa was captured by a detachment of Volunteers, who, after a two days' bombardment from the Black Sea, landed and drove the Bolsheviks out of the town. Along both banks of the Dnieper, the Volunteer advance towards Kiev is rapidly progressing. It is reliably reported that the Bolsheviks in the whole of Ukraine are completely demoralised.

MOBILISING YOUTHS.

Stockholm, August 26.
A message from Petrograd says the Government has mobilised youths of seventeen and eighteen years.

WAR PRISONERS.

Paris, August 26.
The repatriation of Russian prisoners of war from Germany has begun. A Swiss officer, Major Lederer, has been selected to go to Russia for the protection of Anglo-French prisoners in the hands of the Bolsheviks.

TOURISTS TO VISIT BATTLEFIELDS.

Paris, August 27.
Many Americans are coming to France early in September to visit the battlefields, the restrictions having been removed. A proposal has been made to the French Chamber of Deputies to grant 30 millions francs for construction of temporary hotels in the battlefields districts.—Havas.

THE FIUME PROBLEM.

Paris, August 26.
Reuter understands that a compromise on the Dalmatian question, which Italy is inclined to accept, has been submitted to President Wilson. It provides that Fiume becomes Italian, but Italy should lease to the League of Nations for ninety-nine years "the free port of Fiume" and part of the harbour known as Barossa Port, which the League shall administer in the interests of the hinterland.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE TREATY.

FRENCH OPINION ON SHANTUNG QUESTION.

Paris, August 27.
The French Chamber met yesterday after a period of holidays to discuss the law ratifying the Treaty of Versailles. Thirty-three speeches are expected, probably dealing with the same matter, the terms of the League of Nations Convention not being adequate to protect France against future aggression. Opinion in French Foreign Office circles is that the American Senate's substitution of "China" for "Japan" in the Shantung clause of the Treaty would not necessitate negotiating a new peace with Germany, as the German rights to Shantung are non-existent and the territory can be awarded to anyone without further discussion with Germany.

The French Press expresses the fear that Great Britain, France and Italy alone, without the aid of America, cannot enforce the peace terms on Germany. Nothing must be omitted to safeguard the ties uniting the democracies of the Old and New Worlds.—Havas.

MORE OPINIONS.

Paris, August 28.
The French Chamber calmly continues the debate on the Treaty. A Socialist Deputy said he believed the debts of all the warring nations should have been pooled.

M. Charles Benoist delivered a long speech, stating that France should have been given the Rhine as a frontier. He spoke highly of the Anglo-French-American Alliance and warned against any acts tending to destroy this Alliance.

M. Clemenceau said he had made enquiries about President Wilson's message, which warned the Turks not to molest the Armenians but to maintain order and threatening to withdraw Article 17 of the 14 points. M. Clemenceau took the viewpoint that the message might have been conveyed by the Peace Conference. The American Peace Commission describes the warning as unofficial.

M. Clemenceau has conferred with the Belgian Premier, who came especially from Brussels for the purpose. Both the French and British, who are equally interested in Belgium having a strong German frontier, advise Belgium not to press her case, awaiting the United States' action. If the United States decides to keep out of European affairs, a favourable settlement with Holland can be arranged.—Havas.

FRENCH ANTI-PROFITTEERING LAW.

Paris, August 28.
The measures taken against the high cost of living in Paris seem to take an efficient course.—Havas.

THE DAVIS CUP.

BRITAIN'S STIFF TASK.

Deauville, August 26.
In the Davis Cup men's doubles, Gobert and Laurentz (France) beat Roper Barrett and Turnbull (British Isles) by 6/0, 6/1, 12/10. The British Isles is now faced with the task of having to win both the remaining two singles matches to-morrow.

AUSTRALIA DEPORTS MORE GERMANS.

Sydney, August 26.
Six hundred more Germans have been deported, including several well-known wool buyers.

AUSTRALIAN SEAMEN'S STRIKE ENDED.

Sydney, August 25.
The seamen's strike has ended. At a mass meeting it was decided to man the ships.

(Continued on page 5.)

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s/11 7/16d.

RETIREMENT OF FALKENHAYN.

A SCAPEGOAT OF THE WAR.

A Berlin telegram says that General von Falkenhayn, who was War Minister at the outbreak of war, and later Commander of the 10th Army in the East, has been placed on the half pay list at his own request.

General von Falkenhayn never had the great popular reputation of Hindenburg or the professional reputation of Ludendorff, but he was in his day—which ran from the first battle of Ypres to the failure of the German offensive against Verdun and the entry of Rumania into the war—the most powerful man in Germany.

He became Chief of the General Staff after the resignation of von Moltke. The latter's policy of military concentration against France had broken down first at the Marne and then at Ypres, and in addition his reliance on Austria in Eastern Europe had led to a Russian invasion of East Prussia—which gravely shook even the German confidence in the capacity of the General Staff.

PERFECT STAFF WORK.

Hindenburg, by his victory at Tannenberg, had become the popular hero, but he was a "regimental officer" and anything but a courtier. Falkenhayn was both, and he was appointed in the "room of Moltke" in the hope that he would redeem the failure of the German Army and at the same time rehabilitate the reputation of the General Staff. He was a very accomplished soldier, and the measures that he took in 1915 were on the whole successful. The German operations against Russia were brilliantly conducted, and at the end of 1915 it looked as though Russia was finished, at any rate for the purposes of an offensive. He was well served by his lieutenants—notably by Mackensen—but in the main these operations were a triumph of perfect staff work, for which Falkenhayn deserves the credit.

THE VERDUN OFFENSIVE.

Falkenhayn was also successful in holding the Allied attacks in France. In 1916, most people expected that he would continue his campaigns in the East until Russia had been forced out of the war; but instead he delivered the great offensive against Verdun, and in addition lost the battle of the Somme. The entry of Rumania into the war completed his discredit, and though his operations against Rumania showed the same skill as those of the previous year against Russia, it was thought wise to make him the scapegoat of the failures of 1917, and he made way for Hindenburg.

Afterwards Falkenhayn went on a mission to Turkey and was credited with schemes for a grandiose campaign against the British in the East. But it seems more probable that he repented that nothing effectual could be done. Certainly the suppleness and cleverness which made him such a favourite at the German Court availed him nothing in Turkey, where he seems to have been disliked. In the later stages of the war he was never heard of.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Peak Club—Performance by "The Globe Trotters" Concert Party—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.



A FIUME SCENE.

The above picture shows the bridge connecting Fiume with the city of Rijeka, in the State of Croatia. If Italy receives Fiume, the river will probably form the border between Croatia and Italy. A telegram to this effect was announced, a compromise on this vexed question which will probably be acceptable to Italy.

NOTICES

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THE EX-KAISER.

ENGLISH DOCTRINE OF POWER ABOVE PRINCES.

Mr. Alfred Noyes writes in the Times as follows:—If the attempt to evade a fair trial of those accused of the foulest crime in human history should be successful, there will be far-reaching and disastrous consequences which I think have been overlooked.

The European war was fought to defeat the theory, brutally translated into action, that there is no power above an Emperor. Millions of people are now watching, with sickness of heart, the attempt to save an arch-criminal by virtue of that very doctrine. No matter how we may disguise it, the legend of the Divine right (to murder Edith Cavell, for instance) has been accepted by many of your correspondents.

"There is no power above him," says one of our lawyers thereby conceding the whole of our case to the enemy. "There is no precedent," says another (in an age when we are flying the Atlantic, using the same argument that Milton swept away so completely in his "Tenure of Kings"). "Be he king, or tyrant, or emperor," said Milton in justification of another Court-martial, "the sword of justice is above him; in whose hand soever is found sufficient power to avenge so great a deluge of innocent blood."

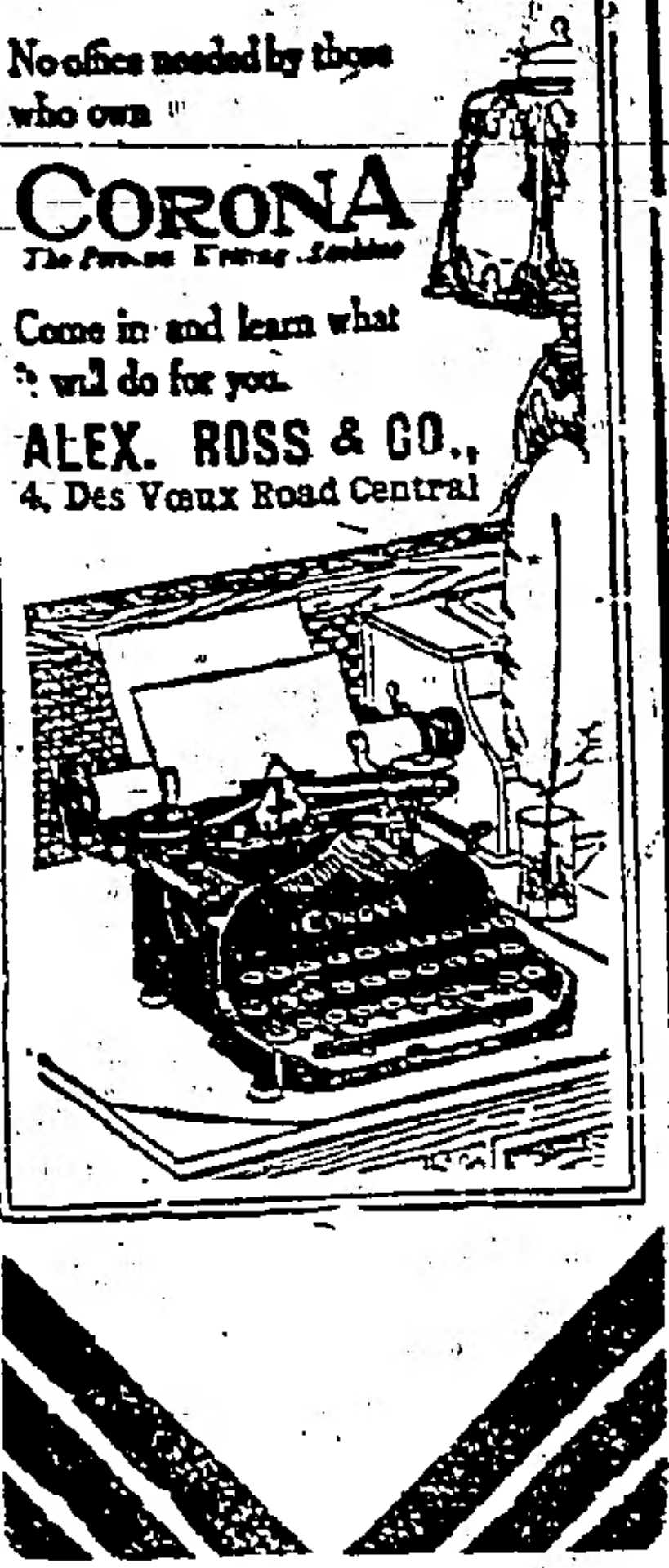
Sir, the fishes and the seagulls may have finished with the children of the Lusitania, but our responsibility is not ended. If a fair trial is evaded the very foundations of European society or what is left of them will crumble away. We shall have justified completely the main contention of the Bolsheviks that the present order of things is rotten with shams, and that Justice cannot approach those in high places except under the Red Flag.

I have been watching the recent course of events with amazement; for, though I knew that the reactionary elements in England were powerful, I hardly realized that they were powerful enough to manoeuvre the Liberal Press of England into espousing the reactionary cause. The game has been played very cleverly. It began with the entirely false suggestion that democratic America was passionately desirous of saving a dynastic scoundrel from the principles of justice upon which the American Republic was founded. I hope the Liberals of England will not be misled any further. But the facts are too stern to be evaded. In face of the immeasurable anguish caused by criminals in high places, it would be rash to underestimate the smouldering resentment that would be roused to flame by a failure of justice now, or by the farcically unjust restriction of punishment to underlings. Let me quote Milton again on this matter, and let me suggest to our Liberals that after all, Milton is one of the purest sources of their own faith:—

"To war upon a King [he says] that his instruments may be brought to condign punishment and thereafter to punish the instruments, and not to spare only but to defend and honour him, the author, is the stranger piece of Justice to be called Christian, and the stranger piece of Reason to be called human that ever yet was vented."

The appeal to "expediency" has been made by men whose opinions command respect. But I believe that a little consideration will show them that their argument is shortsighted; for it leaves out of account the wave of absolute cynicism with regard to human justice that would sweep over the world. It is too late to think of "expediency" in courting the goodwill of the German people. When the German Chancellor spoke to us of "expediency" a million of our countrymen, now dead, trampled it underfoot for ever, in this matter of elementary justice. We are demanding money from the Germans. Is that "expediency"? I venture to say, Sir, in the invisible preference of 8,000,000 murdered men, that it would be better for England if she took not one penny of that money and carried out the simple dictates of justice on all concerned, the naughty and the humble. It would be infinitely better for England if we paid the whole war debt by the sweat of our own brows rather than that we should kiss the mudders and accept their blood-money. But the choice does not lie between these two courses. There is no reason why justice should fail in any respect.

"The Kaiser may be acquitted," says one anxious soul. Then



surely, we should be able to gratify the German people and bring the responsibility home to the right quarter. If the Kaiser were fairly acquitted we can say, with pride, that the British people would glory in his acquittal and turn their attention to the real offenders. "But evil facts may leap to light in the record of some of our own statesmen," says another anxious soul. (I have heard this argument several times of late, and I commend it to the careful attention of those who think that all is well with us.) Surely, Sir, in such a case, the whole country would demand that our own criminals should be put in the dock, and that the seal of absolute justice should be set on the new order of things.

The suggestion that we should leave innocent men to bear the burden of our own guilt is a strange argument for this great nation. But, if ideas of this kind can circulate among ourselves, is it not plain that a trial, open and fair, is absolutely necessary to establish the truth, once and for all, in the sight of the whole world, and especially of Germany?

The whole people of England passionately desires the truth, passionately desires a little more honesty in our high places. It sees every day, on all sides, ghastly evidence of official cynicism. It is asked to make financial sacrifices and live ascetically while a leading functionary spends thousands of pounds of the public money on his new bath-room. It is asked to execute Casement for rebellion and to make Carson a Cabinet Minister. It is asked to relegate our wounded to the ranks of the unwanted. It is asked to be patient while its sons and brothers are torn away (at this moment) as conscripts, sometimes in circumstances of the utmost inhumanity, where a wife or child is seriously ill. It cannot even secure common courtesy when it inquires after the insignificant units of our million dead. And, on the top of all this, it is seriously proposed that the man who publicly advocated and ordered unspeakable atrocities on men, women, and children should be quietly ushered down a red-carpeted back stairway to complete safety and a luxurious life in a distant—perhaps—but extremely pleasant palace.

Sir, this crowing act of cynicism is impossible, if England is to continue. Sooner or later, we are told, it will be necessary to resume our peaceful intercourse with 70 million Germans. I do not believe this nation is cynical enough to do it; I do not believe it possible for this nation to settle down with the enemy countries again, or with our own Government, if the people are to be possessed with this brooding and righteous sense of intolerable wrong. Words and phrases like "political offence" (if they mean "not a real offence" (and God knows what else they can mean), will not satisfy the living or restore the dead. The people who have all suffered personally (not politically), either in their own flesh or through that of those who are near and dear to them, our people, Sir, desire the truth

and nothing but the truth, just as they want it after a great railway disaster, but with infinitely more earnestness now. They are not in a vindictive mood; but the moral account must be properly settled; the crime must be brought home and expiated; the minds of millions, the whole world, over, will regard the present order of things as absolutely intolerable. I believe they will prefer Lenin (bad as he may be) to those who will have proved the hideous truth of the theories of Lenin. Do we wish to prove that the Bolsheviks are right, and that war, from first to last, was nothing but a conspiracy of men in high places who hold together and are only zealous for the exploitation of their sheep, the people? Do we wish to complete the vile circle in which the Tsar supported Constantine and Constantine supported the Kaiser, to our infinite secret confusion in 1916? I do not believe our statesmen (even those of the old school) will repudiate their moral obligations so far. But, if they do, they sign the death-warrant of ordered government in Europe. The people cannot be tricked again.

We have heard much lately of the "martyrdom of kings." The temper of the England of John Milton, the England that has been passing its sons through the bitterest martyrdom that earth has ever known, is not one of excessive sympathy for an Emperor with six uninjured sons. The words that Milton wrote are among the imperishable splendours of the liberal literature of the world. Those who are anxious for precedents must turn, in this case, to a somewhat larger air than that of Lincoln's Inn-fields. Let them read and digest the "Tenure of Kings."

"As for mercy, if it be to a tyrant, under which name they themselves have cited him so oft in the hearing of God, and there charged him with the spilling of more innocent blood than ever Nero did, undoubtedly the mercy which they pretend is the mercy of wicked men, hazarding the welfare of a whole nation, to have saved one whom they so oft have termed Agag, and vilifying the blood of so many Jonathans who have saved Israel; insisting with much niceness on the unnecessary clause of their Covenant wretched, but not scrupling to give away the heads of many thousand Christians more."

"Tyrants being one deposed can be no more than private men, as subject to the reach of justice as any other transgressors. And certainly if men, both wise and religious, have done justice upon tyrants what way they could soonest, how much more mild and humane than is it to give them fair and open trial? To teach lawless kings and all whose much adore them, that not mortal man or his imperious will, but justice, is the only true sovereign and supreme majesty on earth."

And if the Parliament and Military Council do what they do without precedent, if it appear their duty, it argues the more wisdom, virtue and magnanimity, that they know themselves able to be a precedent to others; who perhaps in future ages, if they be not too degenerate, will look up with honour to those exemplary deeds of their ancestors, to dare execute highest justice on them that shall by force of arms endeavour the oppressing of their Liberty at home. That no unbridled potentate or tyrant, but to his sorrow, for the future may presume such high and irresponsible licence over mankind, to havoc and turn upside down whole kingdoms of men, as though they were no more in respect of his perverse will than a nation of pismires."

There is the precedent for making our own new precedent; and, of one thing we may be very sure, that if this trial be undertaken in the spirit of Milton it will add immeasurably to the stature of England to-day.

THE LUCKY 148.

According to an estimate prepared by the Board of Inland Revenue and issued recently as a White Paper, there are 148 taxpayers in this country who have incomes of £100,000 and over per year. The taxable income of these few people is no less than £27,500,000, and they pay in income-tax and super-tax £13,352,000. In spite of the high wages generally prevailing there are no fewer than 2,490,000 people who have incomes between £130 and £160 per year; the majority of these being relieved from the operation of the tax by abatements and allowances. There are in all 1,940,000 persons so relieved, while 3,406,000 are chargeable with the taxes.

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MR. McCURDIE ON TRUSTS.

SHOULD PROFITEERING BE CRIMINAL?

Mr. C. A. McCurdie, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Food, addressed a meeting of the Consumers' Council recently on trusts and trade combinations.

While admitting that trusts conferred certain advantages on the public by eliminating wasteful competition, he said that in this country they enjoyed greater freedom from supervision than in any other, and quoted from the laws in a number of countries where profiteering is a criminal offence.

The small profiteer was irritating, but the combines were much the greater evil, and Mr. McCurdie said it might be desirable to re-enact the old statutes of Britain which made profiteering a criminal offence.

Mr. McCurdie said: There is no subject which interests the British public to-day half so much as the cost of living. The price of food, clothes, furniture, of everything we need for our comfort or our bare necessities—these things interest us far more than the terms of peace. A great many people would be quite willing to see the Kaiser go free if in his stead they could hang a profiteer.

I think in our indignation at the small shopkeeper who occasionally asks too much for a lettuce we are losing sight of the really big offenders—the great trusts and trade combinations which live, and move, and have their being for the sole purpose of controlling prices, not in the interests of the consumer, but of themselves. These great organisations which now dominate the commerce and industry of the world have increased enormously in power during the war. It is perhaps true to say that the economic era of free trade and free competition no longer exists in many of the most important industries. It has been replaced by a system of capitalist combinations which have eliminated competition in any real sense of the word, and now control the price of virtually everything we purchase.

NOT BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

I fully realise that these combinations confer great benefits upon the community. They eliminate wasteful competition; they introduce technical and scientific improvements into industry; they are, indeed, absolutely necessary if British trade is to compete successfully with the organised manufacture of other countries in foreign markets. But if we consider their influence upon prices, it is safe to say that the lowering of prices very rarely forms part of their programme. They are formed for the express purpose of preventing price-cutting, of maintaining or enhancing the profits of the product and distributor; they are not formed as benevolent societies for the protection or benefit of the consumer, although incidentally he does derive certain benefits in some cases.

The United Kingdom is a kind of Alsatia, almost unique among the great commercial countries of the world, in allowing to trusts and combinations a freedom of their activities untempered by supervision or control. Up to now we have disregarded the example of the United States of America and our own great colonial dominions, where the trust and trade combinations enjoy no such liberty as they enjoy here.

Profiteering on a small scale may be very irritating to the consumer, but profiteering on a big scale by great trade combinations is, in the long run, a much more serious evil. In Canada the criminal law directed against monopolistic combinations makes it an indictable offence for any person to agree with any other person unreasonably to enhance the price of any article or commodity which may be the subject of trade or commerce. I should like to see that law placed upon the Statute-book of this country. The Combines Investigation Act of Canada provides for full investigation into any combine which has the effect of increasing the price of any article of trade or commerce to the detriment of producers or consumers on the application of six or more British subjects who complain that such a combine exists. If on investigation the complaint is substantiated, the facts are made public and a criminal prosecution may follow.

In Australia laws for the protection of the public against price-raising combinations have been in force since 1906, and in

NOTICES

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1912 a permanent Commission was formed, called the Inter-State Commission, by an Act passed in that year, which has full powers to investigate the profits of any trade or manufacture, to hear and determine complaints, to issue injunctions, and to fix penalties for disobedience to its orders. Similar laws exist in New Zealand and South Africa.

THE AMERICAN COMMISSION.

If we turn from our own colonies to the United States of America we find a series of statutes, some of which appear to be singularly ineffective, but are designed to protect the public from the operations of the trusts. The most important of these Acts is the Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914, which established a permanent Commission with administrative and judicial functions. That Commission has full power to investigate the business of any corporation engaged in commerce; to examine its books; and may require any firm to cease from using methods of business which the Commission regard as unfair.

A striking example of the useful work performed by this Commission is the exhaustive inquiry which it has recently made into the operations of the Meat Trust, which resulted in the voluminous and detailed exposure of the American meat monopoly, with its operations now extend far beyond the American continent.

In this matter of protecting the public against the operations of trusts and trade combinations Great Britain is almost alone among the countries of the world in the *laissez-faire* attitude which we have maintained. Mr. McCurdie then quoted from the laws against profiteering in Russia, China, and Japan.

There was a time in the history of our own country, he continued, when there were statutes in force, some hundreds of years ago, known as the Statutes against Forestalling, Increasing, and Regrading, which made it a criminal offence to buy up large quantities of any article for the purpose of selling at an unreasonable price, to practise any artifice or device for the purpose of enhancing the price of victuals, or to buy victuals on the way to market for the purpose of selling them at higher prices. Such acts remained criminal acts according to the law of Great Britain until these statutes were amended in 1844. It might be desirable to re-enact them.

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Estate of the gross value of £78,562, with net personalty £26,021, was left by Mr. Arthur John Walter, K.C., of Rutland Gate, S.W., the famous patent lawyer, who was killed on the Underground Railway in April last. He bequeathed the whole of his property to his wife.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1919.

WATCHING THE GERMANS.

It is evident from recent telegrams that although we are officially at peace with Germany, the Allies will need to keep a sharp eye on the Huns, to see that they fulfil the conditions of the Treaty. For example, only a few days ago, the Council in Paris decided to act upon a recommendation of Marshal Foch's that an Allied Commission should be sent immediately to Germany to control the surrender and destruction of war material, although it was at first intended that the Commission should not proceed thither until peace had been finally ratified. This step was rendered necessary because of complaints of smuggling of numerous aeroplanes to Denmark. A further resolve was that a Commission should be sent to Flensburg to prevent the Germans violating the conditions of the partition of Schleswig. This also shows that even now the Huns cannot be trusted to do as they are bidden. If there is the slightest possibility of the Germans wriggling out of any of the stipulations laid down in the Peace Treaty, we may count upon it that they will seize such opportunities with both hands. It is the business of the Allies to see that the Germans obey their conquerors.

So we see that whilst the Allies are promised a rest from war, they are not promised release from anxiety and from the need of watchfulness. The peace, as one of the Home papers has expressed it, is not so much an end as a beginning; and its character and endurance depend less on its terms than on the care that is taken that these terms shall be fulfilled in the spirit and to the letter. Should be chance be given her, Germany will deal with the new Treaty as she dealt with the old international agreements on which the peace of Europe rested—as a scrap of paper. As President Poincaré recently said, there have been warnings and protests of the necessity for a constant and "attentive control"—the scuttling of the German warships in Scapa Flow, the burning of the French flags in Berlin, and "the strange reports of armies on the frontier of new-born Poland." In Germany itself, there are strange things happening, movements and counter-movements which may turn in unexpected directions at any time. Some of these developments might easily imperil the settlement unless the Allies were to keep the Germans under close scrutiny, and we know, at any rate, that the Army of Occupation is not in Germany because of any fanciful object. It has a job to do, and that is to see that there is no evasion of the peace terms which the Allies have laid down.

On the eve of the signing of peace, President Poincaré gave as a watchword, "Be united," "watch carefully," and "keep working" on the same lines and for the same ends. Those words need to be kept in mind. Too much has been lost in winning peace for any risk to be run of letting it become no more than "a passing gleam of joy." The Germans have signed the Peace Treaty, not because they wanted to, but because they were forced to. They are not a repentant people. We believe that the old spirit still lives with them, with this difference—that they have not the means with which to display it as they would like to do. Constant vigilance and watchfulness are needed in dealing with these Germans. We do not doubt that it will be in this spirit that the Allies will see that the peace terms are fully observed.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

JAPANESE TRADE METHODS.

The increasing hold on the Far Eastern markets by Japan is an absorbing topic both in the Press and among the general public. The war was given a great fillip to Japan's trade, but although a good portion of it has been built on honest marketing it cannot be said that the Japanese merchant has always been scrupulous in his dealings. Times without number serious complaints have been made against him. The merchants of Japan the other day made very strong representations to the Tokyo Government complaining bitterly against the way Chinese merchants were imitating Japanese trade marks. Side by side there was a howl from British traders in India and Singapore against the tactics of the Japanese in infringing trade marks that were the property of British manufacturers. It is a frequent complaint that goods supplied by manufacturers in Japan are very often not up to sample. Such incidents are bound to affect Japan's trade adversely, should this policy be generally followed. Emboldened by the success of their unscrupulous actions, some Japanese firms have gone a step better, and recently attention was drawn in Shanghai to the sale in Chinese shops in Shanghai of straw hats bearing British marks, such as "Made in England," or the name and address of a non-existent British firm. The Chinese boycott of Japanese wares may have tempted some Japanese houses to adopt such tactics as the one we quote. Japan is out to capture the world's markets. But such methods as we have cited cannot fail to have, in the course of time, a disastrous effect on the trade of the country, for by credit and good name is trade built up. If the Japanese Government were to prevent its subjects from infringing others' trade marks, as it is anxious that no one should infringe those of the Japanese manufacturers, it would do something to hold the trade that Japan has captured.

HONGKONG AND GERMANS.

We like to give all sides to a question. Hence the publication of the following from a correspondent who writes "from a totally disinterested point of view."—I think there is a deal of common sense embodied in the remarks of "Robert McWhirter," yesterday. "McWhirter" breaks the ice on a subject which many of us have, for months past, been suppressing in our own minds against our better judgment. We have been obsessed with the same feeling that exists amongst the crowd of men who stand on the swimmers' platform on the Serpentine, on Christmas morning, all anxious to take the plunge if someone will only lead the way. Finally a bolder spirit takes a header and the feeling of hesitation vanishes, as if by magic, and the rest follow. The subject is of course, the exclusion of Germans not only from Hongkong, but from all the British Crown Colonies. Great Britain and her Allies have sent in a bill to be paid by instalments, and they are in sore need of the money. Many thinking men have, for months past, been asking themselves how Germany is to pay this bill of we do not give her the chance to earn the money? It cannot be made in Germany alone; it must be made in the markets of the world, and we must eventually allow the German to operate in those markets if the indemnity is to be paid. But what we must also do is to see that the Hun does not, as he did before the war, combine business with political propaganda. So far as Hongkong is concerned, the Bill passed in the Legislative Council on Thursday makes full provision for that. The Government has adopted a very wise course in adopting the Bill. It does not provide for the total exclusion of Germans for a period of years, as was agitated for by Mr. Holyoak and his followers; it provides more for the eventual return of Germans and allowing them to trade, so long as they confine themselves to making money to pay that indemnity. There are many who will agree with these sentiments. But whichever way our opinions lie, it is gratifying to feel that there is general satisfaction over the passing of the new Ordinance.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 7.50 p.m. yesterday:—
Cyclone, or typhoon E. of Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, moving W. or W.N.W.

DAY BY DAY.

IT ISN'T WHAT YOU DO TO-DAY OR TO-MORROW; IT'S THE SUM TOTAL OF WHAT YOU HAVE DONE FROM YEAR'S END TO YEAR'S END THAT SPELLS SUCCESS OR FAILURE.

Capt. and Mrs. Milroy left for Australia by the s.s. Taiyuan yesterday.

Yesterday there were 13 cases of enteritis notified, with nine deaths. All were Chinese.

The Robert Dollar Co's s.s. "Bessie Dollar" is due to arrive from Vancouver via Karatsu and Shanghai on October 5th.

The Robert Dollar Co's s.s. "West Hepburn" is due to arrive from San Francisco via Shanghai on October 13th.

Garden Lot No. 56 is to be sold by auction at the P.W.D. Offices on Monday at 3 p.m. The area is 10,840 square feet, the annual rent \$24 and the upset price \$542. It is situate on Findlay Road.

At Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, a letter is to be read from the Government relative to the employment of children in factories and workshops.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has appointed Captain Hugh Glencairn Monteith, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., to be a Member of the Medical Board, during the absence from duty of Mrs. Alice Deborah Hickling, M.B.E.

The Rev. R. A. Jaffray arrived yesterday from Canada after an absence of five months. With him was Mrs. Jaffray who has been home for a year. They came as far as Shanghai by the Empress of Russia and then transferred to the Andre Lebou.

The Hongkong Government Gazette contains a notification that His Majesty's Government have decided to accept as being of Colonial produce or manufacture articles which owe at least 75 per cent. of their total value to Colonial labour and materials.

The death occurred at the Matilda Hospital, yesterday morning, of the Rev. Alvin Field, who succumbed to malaria fever. He was connected with the Christian Missionary Alliance at Wuchow and had been in Kwangsi Province as a missionary for the past six years, being principal of the Bible School. He was a native of Canada. His illness only lasted a few days. The funeral took place at Happy Valley to-day, at 11 a.m. He leaves a wife who also worked in the missionary field.

PEAK CLUB.

TO-NIGHT'S SHOW.

Mr. Dick-Norton, Manager of the "Globe Trotters" Co. asks us to announce that he has no connection whatsoever with the artists advertised to appear at the Victoria Theatre last evening. He also wishes to announce that the "Globe Trotters"—who are in Hongkong—will positively appear, as advertised, this evening at the Peak Club, and commencing Monday, for a few nights at the Victoria Theatre.

NINE IN ONE ROOM.

The Rev. C. H. Chard, Rector of Christ Church, Spitalfields, remarked at a local baby show that a case of nine persons living in one room had been brought to the notice of the Whitechapel Guardians, but it did not cause any astonishment among the mothers. Overcrowding is part of Spitalfields' heritage, and everyone is looking forward to the time, now said to be near, when a Royal personage will visit the slums in this district, which Mr. Chard declares to be far worse than those in Bethnal Green recently visited by the Queen. "Spitalfields is full of one-room homes," Mr. Chard told a Daily News representative. "We have a population, roughly speaking, of about 20,000, and I don't think I'm far wrong when I say that half that number are living in one-room homes. The family of nine to which reference has been made lives not far from here, and consists of a man and his wife and seven children—all in one room."

1894.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for week ending September 21st, 1894.)

THE DOLLAR.

August 27.—The rate of the dollar, on demand to-day is 2s. 2½d.

APPOINTMENT OF J.P.s.

August 27.—A batch of twenty-seven new Justices of the Peace figures in Saturday's Government Gazette.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

August 27.—The ratepayers of the Colony, must, we regret to state, be prepared for a grievous disappointment when the report of the long winded Retrenchment Committee becomes public property.

A HONGKONG SPORTSMAN.

August 28.—An old Hongkong athlete, Mr. A. P. Stokes, won the champion prize for swimming at the recent Shanghai Aquatic Sports.

SANITATION.

August 28.—That eminent all round artist, sanitary expert, C.E., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., Mr. W. St. John Hancock, has commenced a series of articles in our morning contemporary on "Sanitation." We have no doubt that Mr. Hancock actually knows practically on the important question of sanitation, added to what he has yet to learn, would make a valuable contribution to the current literature on the subject, and we only regret the extreme pressure both on our time and space precludes us from reviewing these articles. We note, however, that the experienced author promises to deal with house accommodation, over crowding, Taipingshan Resumption Ordinance, confining his observations within the limits of a single article, and as these are matters of great public interest, just now, we may find time to condense Mr. Hancock's views for the benefit of our readers and make whatever comments they may appear to justify.

A SUCCESSFUL CONCERT.

August 29.—Another social reunion took place at the Sailors' Home last night, which attracted a large and appreciative audience. A lengthy programme was successfully gone through, the principal contributors being Mr. and Mrs. Stringer, Mr. E. Heyward and Mrs. Brown.

A NEW SCHOOL.

Sept. 1.—The "Peak" Buffet will be reopened under new colours, on Monday as a new school and Kindergarten for European children, under the management of Mr. Braidwood, of Victoria school.

A CHAMPION ATHLETE.

September 1.—Arthur Hancock, fifty miles champion of the world, who arrive here this morning, from Swatow in the Hailong, contested a four miles' walking match in the Customs compound, at Swatow last Wednesday, Mr. Haines of the Customs who compassed two miles and walked remarkably well, being his only opponent. Hancock covered the four miles in 33½ minutes which slightly less than he took to do the same distance here recently.

TERRIBLE STEAMER TRAGEDY.

BURSTING PIPE CAUSES SIX DEATHS.

The disaster which occurred on the Melville Dollar, during her voyage from Manila to Hongkong, and resulting in the deaths of four European and five Chinese, has aroused much sympathy in the Colony, particularly in shipping circles. The lauding of the bodies, last evening, was witnessed by a number of Chinese who had no idea of what had taken place and naturally considerable curiosity was aroused.

The deaths were caused by the bursting of a steam-pipe and the Second Engineer (Mr. J. McRae) with five Chinese engine room men were scalded to death. The traditions of the Mercantile Marine were upheld by the Chief Engineer of the vessel, Mr. D. Fraser, who made a most gallant attempt to rescue his brother officer and the engine room assistants, and it

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

M. L. C. FOR KOWLOON.

Sir,—The necessity for a representative for Kowloon on the Legislative Council, as suggested in your leader of Monday last was exemplified at yesterday's Council Meeting, when a vote of \$6,500 for twenty fire hydrants for Kowloon was passed without comment by any unofficial member, vide this morning's newspaper report. Now, any resident of Kowloon knows that the present supply is insufficient to even give a small trickle of water in the house, much less to provide sufficient for a fire hydrant. This state of things is not unknown to at least one of the unofficial members; then why no question about it?

Yours etc.
B. L. FROST.
Kowloon, Aug. 29, 1919.

"HOLYOAKISM."

Sir,—I was greatly pleased to read "Robt. MacWhirter's" remarks yesterday re the foolishness of keeping the Germans out of Hongkong. It seems to me, whether they come back or not, we must get rid of what I will term Holyoakism and all that it stands for. During the latter stages of the war we allowed our better judgment to be over-ruled by a wave of patriotism, but, on reflection, we begin to realise that that is a mere passing phase which has nothing to recommend its continuance—which far-seeing men must sooner or later dismiss from their minds. We begin to ask ourselves whether the advocates of total exclusion were not actuated as much by selfish commercial motives as by patriotism. We can judge the measure of their sincerity by the measure of their deeds with regard to the Constitutional Reform Association, which body, we are beginning to think, was nothing more nor less than an organised attempt to get the controlling votes on the Legislative Council for the purpose of passing such measures as the total exclusion of Germans, for personal interests.

The Constitutional Reform Association, of which Mr. Holyoak was one of the chief instigators, has done nothing to justify its existence except that it has been used to propagate Holyoakism. For a third of the period of its short life its Chairman has been absent from the Colony. It might have done much, as you have before pointed out, without hindering the Government in its efforts to do the utmost to help win the war. It has done nothing, except to help on this "total exclusion" phantom. You recently issued a warning to Sir Reginald Stubbs to satisfy himself that such organisations as the Constitutional Reform Association are really representative of the community as a whole, before he adopts any of the measures recommended by them. I would add another warning and that is "Beware of Holyoakism." We want none of it, because it is selfishness, and it has nothing to recommend itself to a well ordered community.

Yours etc.
COMMON SENSE.
Hongkong, Aug. 30, 1919.

CENSORSHIP OF LETTERS.

Sir John Simon, addressing a gathering of several thousand Liberals at Trowbridge, Wilts, said with the signing of peace the censorship of letters must go. The war had taught lessons, and it was well for the community to realise it had a battle to fight in peace as in war. There were enemies to fight in disease, dirt, drink, filth, pauperism, and slums—all unseen foes fighting the country and trying to strangle its life. There were also low wages, bad dwellings, bad drains, bad health, cruelty to children, and drunkenness—and foes in the household fighting us all the time. We had to make up our minds to fight them.

was not until he had been badly scalded that he abandoned his attempt to save the lives of his companions. After the effects of the accident had subsided, the Third Engineer was able to make the necessary repairs for bringing the steamer into port and she arrived at about 7.30 last evening. The Chief Engineer is now receiving attention in the Government Civil Hospital, but his injuries are not considered serious.

EXCHANGE.

WHAT CAUSED YESTERDAY'S PANIC.

HOW CROSS RATES PRAY A LARGE PART.

(Hongkong Telegraph "Special.")

"Have you heard what a big drop there has been in the price of silver?" That was the question that greeted one yesterday wherever he turned. In the morning the Exchange brokers were doing a roaring trade as the sterling and gold rates registered an advance over the previous day's quotations. A half-past twelve there was a real panic because a cable was received intimating a drop of 3d. in the forward rate of silver and 2½d. for ready. Exchange business was, for the time being, practically at a standstill. The Chinese speculators rushing in to buy and thus causing an alarm. Everybody anxiously awaited for the afternoon opening rate, and speculations were rife that the afternoon rates would mark a big decline, but these fears were belied for the drop in the sterling rate was only a half penny, and a New York and San Francisco a dollar. This is an indication that the situation is not such as to cause any fear.

A well-known banker, interviewed yesterday by a Telegraph representative, said—"The drop in the sterling rate to-day is due to the ready spot price of Silver in London coming down 3d. The market became demoralised, owing to the Chinese rushing in to buy. Otherwise we have no news as to the cause of the drop in the price of silver. This drop is large when you consider that it represents the difference in one day. The cause may be due to the cross rate between New York and London or due to speculation, as there is at present a great deal of gambling in silver."

When asked what the cross rate meant, the banker said—"A great deal of silver comes from America. A low cross rate in America makes the sterling price of silver higher. If the cross rate, we will suppose, is 4.50 the price of silver will come down with it. One of the reasons given for the drop is the rumoured intention of the United States to go to war with Japan."

When asked as to how the cross rate was fixed, the banker said the cross rate was fixed by the demand for gold. We have been in the habit of exporting to America before the war considerably, and since the Armistice things have not got into shape. He had no doubt that trade would settle down to its normal condition. America had loaned considerable sums to Europe—and had supplied foodstuffs as well. It would, no doubt, take some time for things to re-adjust themselves.

Continuing he said—"When we revert from war work to manufacturing goods again, the price of the cross rate will come back to normal, sooner or later. The war has upset all kinds of things. It has upset the stability of exchange all over the world. India has had to raise the price of the rupee from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 10d. on account of the high price of silver. It will shortly be the general expectation is that the exchange with India will be worked on the basis of 2 shilling rupees. The parity of the Hongkong dollar, if you take the price of silver to-day, should be higher than quoted to-day. Calculated on the present price of silver that parity should be approximately 4s. 3½d. The price of silver will not go down, for some considerable time to come. The Hongkong silver dollar should go up higher. The export of silver from Hongkong is prohibited. Therefore we get a less value for it than it was exported. The Hongkong silver dollar is worth 4s. 3½d. at least, if we are allowed to export it. On the basis of the Shanghai the Hongkong dollar is worth more in North China. We require the Hongkong silver dollar to finance the trade of the Colony and as a reserve against the loss of bank notes."

The banker stated that he would probably get a wire today explaining the reason for the drop, but speaking personally he did not think there was any cause for alarm. The drop may be a ripple on the water. At the rate he was inclined to be optimistic.

NOTICE

REMEMBER
TEL. No. 977
FOR

MERCURY GARAGE

THE MOST
MODERN
CARS IN
TOWN.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

OUR POPULAR PRINCE.

Toronto, August 26.
The Prince of Wales received another great reception. Thirty thousand people greeted him at the Toronto Exhibition which he declared open. Subsequently at the Yacht Club, and the City Hall. His Royal Highness was almost besieged by surging and enthusiastic masses desiring to shake his hand. The police had difficulty in controlling the crowds.

BELGIUM AND THE PEACE TREATY.

Cologne, August 26.
The Senate has unanimously passed the Bill for the ratification of the Peace Treaty.

WATCHING THE GERMANS.

Brussels, August 26.
The new Military Governor, Major General Clive, has issued a proclamation forbidding the alteration of the German Constitution as regards the occupied zone, without British approval. The object is to prevent the precipitation of trouble by revolutionaries desiring to establish a Rhineland Republic.

DOCKERS' STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.

Marseilles, August 26.
A strike of dockers has begun. The Government has lent nine hundred Algerians and Annamites to unload perishable goods, especially frozen meat.

AN AEROPLANE CRASH.

Vienna, August 27.
Two officers of the Italian Armistice Commission were killed in the aeroplane crash at Aspern, news of which was cabled on August 24. It was in a Caproni machine which had just started for Rome.

AMERICA AND PEACE TREATY.

A SENATOR'S PREDICTION.

Washington, August 27.
After conferring with President Wilson, Senator Hitchcock predicted the ratification of the Peace Treaty in September, with the aid of at least twelve Republican Senators. The Shantung, and all other amendments would, he said, be defeated.

U.S. TROOPS BACK FROM MEXICO.

Washington, August 26.
American troops have re-crossed the frontier from Mexico.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PERSIAN AGREEMENT.

Constantinople, August 26.
The press is devoting articles to the Anglo-Persian agreement and dwells on the importance of Anglo-Indian aid in the work of Persian regeneration. The Shah is remaining another week at Prinkipo, where he is visiting his parents daily. He will proceed to Italy, Switzerland and France, whence he will sail for America. He will make a fairly long stay in London on returning from America. His tour will last six months.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 26.
Silver is quoted at 61½d. and 60½d., market steady.

MEDICAL REPORT.

ON KOWLOON AND NEW TERRITORIES.

Throughout last year Dr. J. T. Smalley performed the duties of Medical Officer, Kowloon and New Territories and Assistant Medical Officer of Health. He reports as follows—

The health of the European and Chinese staff of the Kowloon-Canton Railway has been good throughout the year. The number of malarial cases still remains small. The medical chests on the trains and in the stations have been maintained throughout the year. To accommodate accident and other cases of a serious nature, two stretcher cots were installed in the luggage vans of the trains. These stretchers are swung so as to minimise all jarring as far as is practicable. They are made to fit the wheeled ambulances attached to the Disinfecting and Police Stations so as to obviate the necessity of transferring the patient from one stretcher to the other. In addition, the guards and station masters have been instructed in First Aid. This instruction has been admirably carried out by Inspector Winyard of the Railway Staff, the men having to satisfy me by examination at the end of their course as to their ability to attend and treat surgical and medical emergencies. The Chinese Staff was examined with regard to their eyesight and colour vision twice in the year. Four people lost their lives on the Railway during the year, two of them being Railway employees. In addition there were 5 cases of injury resulting from accidents.

The health of all ranks of the Police Force and their families was very satisfactory throughout the year.

Reporting generally, Dr. Smalley says: The year under review was characterised by an outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis, the total number of cases recorded in Kowloon during the year being 329. The figure on account of local conditions is not a true index of the severity of the outbreak, and the number of cases was undoubtedly much larger. The first recorded case in Kowloon occurred on 15th February. The last case recorded during the year was on 11th December. Of these recorded cases, 173 were treated in hospitals, mainly the Kwong Wah Hospital, where special accommodation was made for them; the remainder being found amongst bodies sent to Kowloon Mortuary, i.e., dumped bodies and bodies from the Chinese public dispensaries. The total deaths were 265, the mortality working out at 80.5 per cent.

There were in addition 24 cases of plague and 93 of enteric fever recorded in Kowloon as compared with 5 and 51 in 1917; the small-pox figures for the year were 15 whilst during the previous three years they numbered 173, 100, and 14.

Considering the fact that the population of Kowloon is well over 180,000 I do not think that the figures for the above diseases is high. At the Public Mortuary I made 1,698 post-mortems as compared with 1,503, 1,278, and 980 in the three previous years. During the year 17,814 rats were examined, of these 6 were found to be plague-infected as compared with 11 and 29 in the two former years. The Dispensary at Tai Po Market has suffered from changes of Medical Officers and the figures for the year have fallen from 1,442 in 1917 to 889.

The British schools and missionary establishments have been visited and all scholars and inmates reported on. These reports are forwarded—when necessary—to the parents for compliance with my remarks which mainly concern the condition of the teeth, throat and eyes. It is satisfactory to note that a very great improvement has resulted in the children's teeth and, as a natural sequel, their general health. When necessary, vaccinations were performed.

There has been a very large increase in the attendance at the Government Dispensary in Nathan Road. In 1917 the total was 12,852 but this included 197 physical examinations and 3,249 vaccinations which left the figures for actual patients at 9,406. In 1918 the figures without physical examination or vaccinations reached 12,376, and 96 physical examinations and 909 vaccinations were performed, making a grand total of 13,686 for the year. Nearly two-thirds of these patients were Chinese, and the main cause of the increase in our figures is due to the ever increasing numbers of surgical cases of varying severity who come to the Dispensary for ad-

NOTICES

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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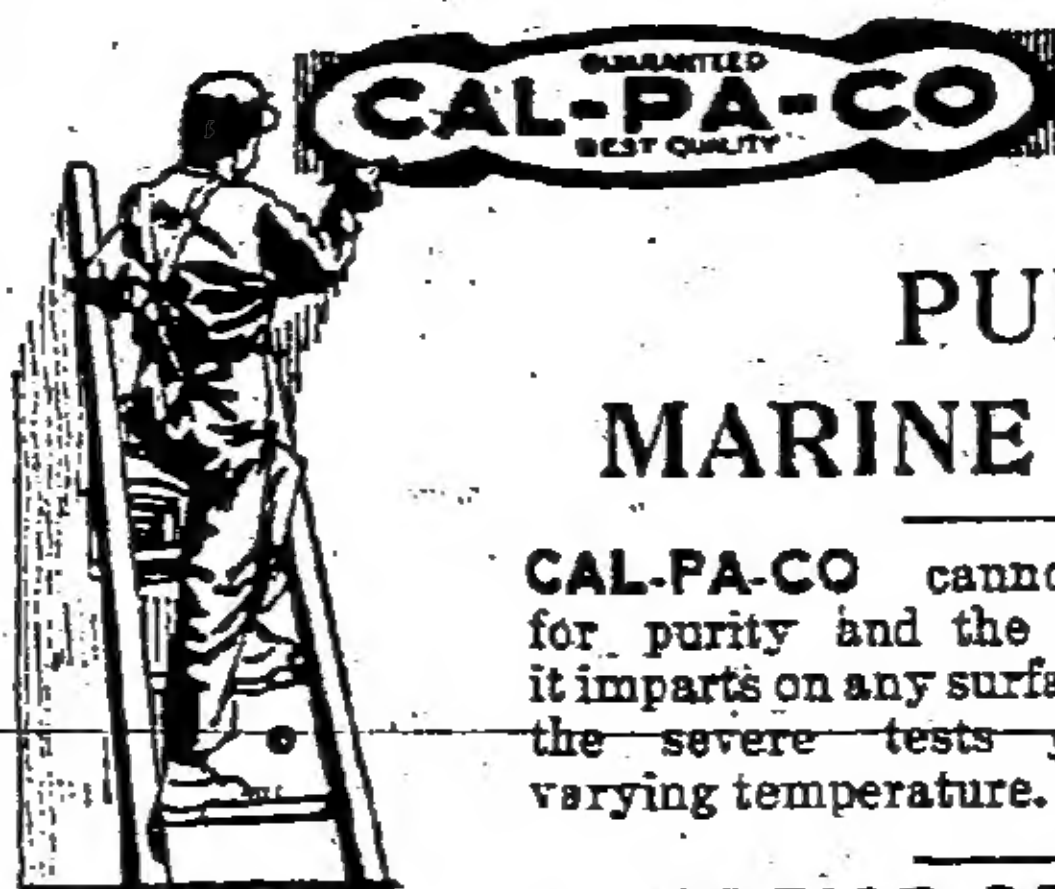
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\$100.00 each.

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HOTEL MANSIONS

vice and treatment. A general anesthetic was administered on seven occasions and a great number of minor operations have been performed with or without local anesthesia.

The increase of the figures from a little over 3,000 in 1913 to 13,000 in 1918 illustrates plainly the gradual disappearance of the aversion of the Chinese races to our medical and surgical treatment. The number of prescriptions for the year were 8,189 as compared with 5,300. The decrease is not due to any lessened work in actual dispensing, but due to the fact that ointments, such as sulphur ointment, prickly heat lotion, dusting power, etc., have not been numbered, when given, to patients, as they were in former years. During the year there were 269 ambulance cases compared with 182 in 1917—these were removed to hospitals in Victoria, (60 being European cases) and 103 to the Kwong Wah Hospital, Yau-mati, being an increase of 41 cases for the hospitals in Victoria and of 36 cases for the Kwong Wah Hospital, Yau-mati.

COST OF LIVING.

The question whether wages shall be reduced in certain trades now that the cost of living is stated to be declining occupied the attention of the Court of Arbitration, under the presidency of Sir David Harrel, at Westminster recently. It was a new point raised before a tribunal which hitherto has mainly dealt with applications for increases of workmen's pay. While it is an accepted principle that raises of wages should be regulated by fluctuations in food prices, it was argued on behalf of the men that the high cost of commodities had undergone no material change and in some instances is even more pronounced now than during the war. Evidence on both sides was heard in private, and the decision of the Court in each case will be given in due course.

THE "CHANGSHA."

WENT AROUND BUT NOW
ALL RIGHT.

There was a rumour in the Colony yesterday that the s.s. Changsha had gone aground.

On enquiry at the offices of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, we were informed that the vessel, had been aground off Cairns, Queensland, whilst on the trip from Australia to the Far East. This news was received almost simultaneously with the report of the arrival of the vessel at Thursday Island, and it is therefore presumed that the boat succeeded in getting off with slight damage and was enabled to resume her voyage.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN.

"The exchange of the right sort of women students, lecturers, and professors can be made of immense value in strengthening the bonds between England and America." This epitomises the message brought by Miss Gildersleeve, Dean of Barnard College, Columbia, from American University women to the British Federation of University Women. The occasion was a reception held to meet Miss Gildersleeve at Bedford College.

SUMMER HEADACHES.

A frequent cause of hot-weather headaches is torpid liver. To gently stimulate the liver, dispel constipation, sick headaches, or biliousness, use



the dainty little laxatives which neither gripe nor purge. Pinkettes promote daily regularity, clear the skin, remove the causes of coated tongue and ill-smelling breath. Of chemists, or post free, 60 cents the vial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 95 Beekman Road, Shanghai.

NOTICES

MACKINTOSH'S

END OF SEASON

BARGAIN WEEK

From Monday Sept 1st to Saturday Sept 8th

All good stock, but odd lines and some articles slightly shop soiled, marked at exceptionally low prices to clear in order to make room for new Autumn Goods.

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SEE WINDOWS.

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RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR

LONDON via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO,
PORT SAID & MARSEILLES

S.S.	leave Hong-kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
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10th Sept. 15th Oct. 24th October.

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

7th Sept. due Bombay about 26th Sept.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANCOON & CALCUTTA.

6th Sept. due Calcutta. 29th Sept.

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freights, etc., apply to
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NIPPON YUSEN KAISEA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, K'ung, S'hai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern,
Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU (Omitting Manila) Friday, 19th Sept. at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (Omitting Keelung) Tuesday, 14th Oct. at 11 a.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez,
Port Said & Marseilles.

KAMO MARU ... Friday, 5th Sept. at Noon.
IYO MARU ... Friday, 19th Sept. at Noon.
MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Sept. at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Oct. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San
Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KOSOKU MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd Sept.
HWAHWA ... Middle of Sept.

CALCUTTA & RANCOON via Singapore & Penang.

YETOROFU MARU ... Monday, 15th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Sunday, 21st Sept. at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 18th Oct. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHINRYU MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd Sept.

SHIDZUKA MARU ... Thursday, 4th Sept. at 11 a.m.

KAGA MARU ... Thursday, 18th Sept. at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, etc.)

WAKASA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam) End of Sept.

TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) Thurs. 2nd Oct.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISEA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

PART AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers. From Hongkong

KOREA MARU direct to Nagasaki. 14th Sept. "Omitting call at Shanghai."

NIPPON MARU 25th Sept.

YENYO MARU 2nd Oct.

SIBERIA MARU 16th Oct. (from Yokohama).

SHINTO MARU 23rd Oct.

PERSIA MARU 10th Nov.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU

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SALEMA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers. Leave Hongkong

ANYO MARU 10th Sept.

KIYO MARU 14th Sept.

SEIYO MARU 4th Nov.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific

Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

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Monthly Service between

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The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light

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All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland

Points to the United States of America and Canada.

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15,000 tons. 11,000 tons. 10,000 tons.

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LONDON & ANTWERP

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach

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Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

or to REISS & Co. Cantonment

Hongkong, 10, Apr. 1917.

SHIPPING NEWS

SHANGHAI CUSTOMS.

Owing to the prevalence of morphia-smuggling, the Customs examination of hand baggage of passengers arrived in Shanghai has during the past few years become much stricter and this work has now assumed such proportions that a change in the procedure of examining such baggage is being considered by the Customs, and present plans are that the new system is to take effect within a month. The new arrangement will be that passengers shall make out a declaration of their effects and for this purpose special forms are being drawn up.

CHINA COAST GAZETTE.

Captain E. P. Partridge, from reserve has gone master, Changchow. Mr. J. D. Farrell has been appointed second officer, Changchow. Captain W. T. Barkus, of the Hupeh, had gone master, Taming. Mr. J. Newill has been appointed second officer, Haihong. Mr. D. H. McMillan has been appointed supernumerary second officer, Fatsan. Mr. J. L. Thomas, chief officer, Kaifong is on reserve. Captain J. Robinson, of the Changchow, has gone master, Kaifong. Captain J. Cogan, of the Kaifong, is on reserve. Mr. D. William, chief officer, Hupeh, is on reserve. Mr. J. S. Wilson, chief officer, Chuenchow, is on reserve. Mr. J. W. Scott, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Chuenchow. Mr. S. E. Firth has been appointed second officer, Fooking. Mr. J. O. Ellis, third officer, Fooking, has resigned. Captain F. Newcombe, of the Woosung, is on leave. Captain J. Meathrel, from reserve, has gone master, Woosung. Mr. G. H. Mayne, chief officer, Shimon, has resigned. Mr. W. T. Roberts, chief officer, Woosung, has gone acting master, Chungking. Mr. E. Burns, second engineer, Shansi, has gone acting chief engineer, Chenan. Mr. J. L. Cruikshank, from leave, has gone second engineer, Shansi. Mr. A. Anderson, has been appointed third engineer, Hsin Peking. Mr. D. McCormack, second engineer, Kweilin, has gone second engineer, Chengtu. Mr. J. Matthews, second engineer, Chengtu, has gone second engineer, Kweilin. Captain J. W. Wright, of the Choyang, is on leave. Mr. W. Brewer, chief officer, Choyang, has gone acting master, same ship. Mr. S. H. Hodgson, second officer, Choyang, has gone acting chief officer, same ship. Mr. S. H. Hodgson has been appointed second officer, Kumsang. Mr. B. Thompson, supernumerary second officer, Kumsang, is on reserve. Mr. P. Walsh, third officer, Kumsang, is on reserve. Captain W. G. Leask, of the Loonsang, is on reserve. Mr. W. J. Booker, chief officer, Loonsang, has gone acting master, same ship. Mr. J. M. Bain has been appointed supernumerary second officer, Loonsang. Mr. J. R. Morris, supernumerary second officer, Fooksang, has gone chief officer, Chaksang. Mr. H. F. Ellicott has been appointed third officer, Fooksang. Mr. R. A. Downs, third officer, Chaksang, has resigned. Mr. J. Dixon, acting chief officer, Chaksang, has gone second officer, same ship. Mr. J. Lindsay has been appointed second officer, Fausang. Mr. D. G. Burleigh, second officer, Fausang, has resigned. Mr. A. M. Scott, from reserve, has gone supernumerary chief officer, Kwongang. Mr. R. Thomson, third engineer, Kutwo, is on leave. Mr. H. Leamen, second engineer, Feiching, has gone second engineer, Haen. Mr. E. Mattman, from leave, has gone fourth engineer, Kiangwah. Mr. T. Flor, fourth engineer, Kiangwah, has gone third engineer, Kumping. Mr. D. T. Monroe, second engineer, Haen, has gone acting chief engineer, Irene. Mr. C. Parkinson, chief officer, Nancy Moller, is on reserve. Mr. G. Ward has been appointed chief officer, Rotorua. Mr. A. M. Seston, chief officer, Singapore, is on reserve. Mr. A. C. Wilson, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Singapore. Captain C. R. Benstead, from reserve, has gone master, Durwent. Mr. E. W. Lawson, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Phrahang. Captain B. V. G. Pritchard, of the Wollowra, has resigned. Captain A. Maxwell, from reserve, has gone master, Wollowra. Mr. E. Manns, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Wollowra. Mr. J. E. Drummond, chief officer, Chingchow, has gone chief officer, Durwent. Mr. E. Midgley, chief officer, Durwent, is on reserve.

SHIPPING

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail

Shanghai	Suiyang	Weather Permits.
THOW, PHOI & H'PHONG	... 2nd Sept. at d'light.	
SWATOW & BANGKOK	... 2nd Sept. at 10 a.m.	
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	... 2nd Sept. at 11 a.m.	
W'WEI, CHEFOO & T'SIN Kueichow	... 3rd Sept. at d'light.	
	... 4th Sept. at 3 p.m.	

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidst Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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Hongkong Aug. 30, 1919.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjimarock	Java	in port	6th Sept.	Java
Tjitarock	Java	in port	5th Sept.	Shanghai
Tjikini	Shanghai	30th Aug.	4th Sept.	Java
Tjikwas	Java	3rd Sept.	—	—
Tjikodas	Java	5th Sept.	10th Sept.	Jaran
Tjikilong	Japan	14th Sept.	17th Sept.	Java
Tjikilap	Japan	28th Sept.	30th Sept.	Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having

good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haitan	A. H. Stewart	SUN. 31st Aug. at noon.
Guinnong	Medina	TUES. 2nd Sept. at 1 p.m.
Hainhong	J. W. Evans	FRI. 5th Sept. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near

Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

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General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
T'SIN via W'wei & C'foo	Cheongshing Sun.	31st Aug. at d'light.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Choyang	Tues. 2nd Sept. at d'light.
KOBE	Hopsang	Tues. 2nd Sept. at 5 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kumsang	Tues. 2nd Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Thurs. 4th Sept. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 5th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Chipsang	Sat. 6th Sept. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri. 12th Sept. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—The Line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Sailings from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Uthore where transshipment often.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to 250 tons.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Katat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at W'hai and Chien.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamers	For	Date of arrival	Date and Time of departure
EASTERN	Melbourne via Queensland Ports	29th Aug.	3rd Sept.

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon Passengers, having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with every modern convenience for Ocean Travelling.

A daily qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried on each vessel.

For Passage Rates and Further Particulars Apply To

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

AGENTS.

CP OS

SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (*Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

FROM	STEAMERS	HONGKONG	VANCOUVER
Sept. 4	Empress of Russia	Sept. 23	
Oct. 2	Empress of Asia	Oct. 20	
Oct. 15	Empress of Japan	Nov. 3	
Oct. 19	Monteagle	Nov. 12	
Oct. 30	Empress of Russia	Nov. 17	
Nov. 27	Empress of Asia	Dec. 15	
Dec. 10	Empress of Japan	Dec. 31	
Dec. 25	Empress of Russia	Jan. 12	
Jan. 1	Monteagle	Jan. 23	

Owing to Japanese Quarantine Regulations "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" 4th Sept. will not call at Shanghai.

Passage Rates Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Empress of Russia 1st Class 1st Cabin 1st Cabin 1st Cabin

Empress of Asia 1st Class 1st Cabin 1st Cabin 1st Cabin

Empress of Japan 1st Class 1st Cabin 1st Cabin 1st Cabin

Monteagle 1st Class 1st Cabin 1st Cabin 1st Cabin

Empress of Russia 1st Class 1st Cabin 1st Cabin 1st Cabin

Empress of Asia 1st Class 1st Cabin 1st Cabin 1st Cabin

Empress of Japan 1st Class 1st Cabin 1st Cabin 1st Cabin

Monteagle 1st Class 1st Cabin 1st Cabin 1st Cabin

For particulars regarding passage rates and through bills of lading, apply to the Canadian Pacific

Railway to all Over

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALTA MARU" Monday, 1st September.
"ALASKA MARU" Saturday, 20th Sept.

CENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"TACOMA MARU" Wednesday, 10th Sept.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

"BURMA MARU" Wednesday, 10th Sept.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"SHISEN MARU" Monday, 1st Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" Beginning Oct.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"CANADA MARU" Monday, 1st Sept.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 31st Aug.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 28th Aug.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1

NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

SODEGAURA MARU.

KYODO MARU No. 13

TAMON MARU No. 1

ASOSAN MARU.

CHEIAN MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR
FREIGHT BETWEEN

HONGKONG,

BANGKOK

and/or

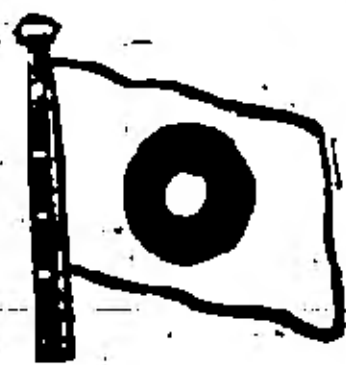
SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to:—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Tel. No. 140 & 155.

Top Floor, King's Building.



KUWARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUWARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, ROME, BERLIN, PORT SAID, DALLAS, HAYAMA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAWAO, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TAIPAI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,

M. HASHIMOTO,

General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER

"EDMORE" About September 2nd.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" September 4th.

"CITY OF SPOKANE" September 22nd.

"SEATTLE SPIRIT" October 24th.

For PORTLAND direct.

"COAXET" About October 5th.

"WABAN" October 11th.

"WEST MUNHAM" November 16th.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO OVERLAND COMMON PORTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 & 2478

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SHIPPING.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMER SAILING DATE

"HAROLD DOLLAR" 29th August.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

TEL. 795.

THIRD FLOOR

795.

Lloyd Triestino

S.S. "GABLONZ"

Will be despatched on or about 15th September for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said & Trieste, (possibly calling at Bombay).

First class passenger accommodation—single and double berth cabins also cabins with 3 berths at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Despatched.
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JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	31. Aug.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Amakusa M.	O. S. K.	31. Aug.
Saigon, Bangkok & Singapore	Sniken	O. S. K.	1. Sept.
Shanghai via Swatow	Choysang	J. M. Co.	2. Sept.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	2. Sept.
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	2. Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Quinnbang	D. L. Co.	2. Sept.
Straits and Calcutta	Kumsang	J. M. Co.	2. Sept.
Kobe	Hopsang	J. M. Co.	2. Sept.
Swatow and Bangkok	Liangchow	B. & S.	2. Sept.
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Chanan	B. & S.	2. Sept.
Bombay and Colombo	Koosoku M.	N. Y. K.	3. Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Shirryu M.	J. M. Co.	3. Sept.
Shanghai	Hangsang	J. M. Co.	4. Sept.
Java	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	4. Sept.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	4. Sept.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J.C.J. L.	5. Sept.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	5. Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Chipshing	J. M. Co.	6. Sept.
Tientsin	Tjimanock	J.C.J. L.	6. Sept.
Java	Yotorofu M.	N. Y. K.	6. Sept.
Calcutta and Rangoon	Dunera	P. & O.	7. Sept.
Singapore, Colombo & Bombay	Tjibvira	J.C.J. L.	10. Sept.
Japan	Burma M.	O. S. K.	10. Sept.
Bombay and Colombo	Yuenan	I. M. Co.	12. Sept.
Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	21. Sept.
Japan Ports			

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The American and Manchurian Line s.s. CITY OF FLORENCE will arrive at left New York on 11th July last and may be expected to arrive at Hongkong about the 15th Sept., 1919.

The T. K. K. s.s. KOREA M. arrived at Yokohama 19th inst. and will sail 22nd instant, being due at this Port September 4th.

The s.s. ANYO MARU sailed from Moji August 25th, and is due at this Port on the morning of the 30th.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHIRRYU M. (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 26th August, and is expected here on the 2nd September.

The B. M. S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN arrived at Nagasaki on 27th Aug. 8 a.m. left there 27th Aug. 3 p.m. and is due at Kobe on 28th Aug 5 p.m.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAMO M. (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 25th Aug., and is expected here on the 4th September.

The N. Y. K. s.s. YOKOHAMA M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 23rd August, and is expected here on the 1st October.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA arrived at Manila, on 28th Aug. 11 a.m. leaves there 29th Aug. 5 p.m. and is due at Hongkong, on 31st Aug., daylight.

The Admiral Line s.s. CITY OF SPOKANE will arrive at Hongkong about September 18th, from Seattle via usual Japan ports and Shanghai.

The Admiral Line s.s. OLEN will arrive at Hongkong about September 30th, from Portland via usual Japan ports and Shanghai.

The Admiral L. s.s. COAXET will arrive at Hongkong about October 3rd, from Portland via usual ports.

TIDE TABLE.

From 25th Aug. to 31st Aug.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
25th	8.15	2.15	30th	8.15	2.15
26th	8.15	2.15	31st	8.15	2.15
27th	8.15	2.15			
28th	8.15	2.15			
29th	8.15	2.15			
30th	8.15	2.15			
31st	8.15	2.15			

SHIPPING NEWS.

NEW PURCHASES.

The Canadian Steamship Line has just completed arrangements for the purchase of two additional ocean-going boats. One is an 8,000-ton cargo ship, the other is a 5,500-ton freight and passenger boat to be used in the company's service from New York to the British West Indies. Besides its new ocean-going connections, it controls the bulk of the Great Lakes shipping trade.

A FRENCH COMPANY.

Considerable interest was displayed in the annual report of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, which was presented at the annual meeting of shareholders held in Paris on June 30. In order to make sure of the new vessels wanted to develop the company's fleet, it was stated that orders for new steamers to the amount of 45,000 tons had been placed in England, besides which, the company had also arranged a considerable programme in the way of shipbuilding with home builders, the contracts having already been fixed.

THE 1914-15 STAR.

Members of the seafaring community will learn with interest that various members of Parliament have recently raised the question of the desirability of extending the grant of the 1914-15 Star to the Mercantile Marine as well as to the units of the combatant forces. This action was taken in deference to the practically unanimous demand made by merchant seamen who expressed great disappointment on learning that they were to be debarred from receiving this decoration. The Government have, so far, proved adamant upon the matter, saying that the services of the Mercantile Marine would be recognised in another way, and that the contemplated award would be one of which the service might be proud, and which they would perhaps value even more, as it would preserve their identity as a separate arm of the nation in the great war.

"DORA'S" BAG.

In the criminal statistics for 1917 it is recorded that there were 65,386 offences against emergency Acts; 50,506 of these being on account of D.O.R.A. and 13,806 under the Aliens Restriction Act. The total compares favourably with that of 1916, when there the 136,841 of these offences.

LADY TAXI-DRIVER.

LIKES THE LIFE.

There are two women taxi drivers in the London streets today. Miss Perry one of the family renowned for the invention of steel pens is one of them, and in conversation with a Daily Chronicle representative she expressed herself as more than pleased with the vocation.

Miss Perry looks charming in her driving outfit. She is about 5ft. 10in. in height, and wears a black cap, black coat, khaki breeches and leggings. She lives in a pretty three-roomed flat in the mews above her garage—oak furniture, bright blue upholstery and stained floors.

"Despite persistent opposition from my family," said Miss Perry, "I took up this work a year ago. There is nothing in the life that inclines me towards changing my career."

"So far I have had no street accidents nor disasters of that nature. Never have I been sworn at, carried drunken fares, nor had advantage taken of the fact that I am a woman."

UNFAIR WOMEN FARES.

"For the first time yesterday I lost a fare due to being a woman. The lady dissuaded her companion from hiring this taxi."

"On one occasion only have I received mean treatment. Having driven two old ladies far out to the suburbs, I received complaints at the twopenny extra on the previous taxi fare, and I got only twopenny for my tip. Usually people tip with sixpence or one shilling. My weekly earnings come out to something near £5 or less."

"If a man had driven those old ladies, likely he would have sworn; in that way swearing starts between fare and driver."

"In fact, I find that the life of a taxi-driver depends on oneself. Anyhow, since the war, people hire taxis to economise time; in so doing they do not attempt flirtations with drivers. Besides, incivility renders liability to police intervention."

£10 WEEKLY OUTLAY.

"Two real drawbacks to this life happen to be severity of the wintry weather, together with capital required at the outset. Indeed, two girls only went on with the job out of the fifty who trained with me. Some people experience difficulty in the tests on knowledge of London; three months' tuition precedes examinations."

CONSIGN.

"BEN" LINE OF ST.

NOTICE TO CONSIG.

ss. "BENAVON" From MIDDLESBRO, and STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Goods hereby informed that Goods are being landed at risk into the hazardous extra hazardous Godown Hongkong and Kowloon and Godown Co., Ltd. and/or from the wharves may be obtained.

No Claims will be made after the Goods have left Godown, and all Goods undelivered after the inst will be subject to rent. All claims against the inst must be presented to the signed on or before the September, or they will be recognised.

All broken, chafed and aged Goods are to be left Godown, where they will be examined on the 30th inst.

No Fire Insurance has effected.

Bills of Lading will be signed by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Agents,

Hongkong, 25th August.

"Speaking as a taxi driver, I think that £10 weekly is set aside. I pay on the inst system for my taxi that £3 10s. gone at once. After I pay £1 5s. to the man, cleans my car, £1 in rent, and £2 in readiness for expected expenses; also board of doors must be reckoned."

"Bear in mind that at any time a tyre may burst; repair means £20 at once. Annually expenses must be borne to the extent of £50 for licence and repairing the car."

"As regards hours of suit myself. Usually I am at 10.30 and get back about the evening. Just at present taxi life suffers from short vehicles, hence scarcity of My taxi is worth about £25 any market."

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG: TORPEDO BRAND. HONGKONG: THE BANK LINE

Anti-Corrosive and Anti-Fouling Compositions

All manufactured at the Company's Works, BARKING, ESSEX.

CONTRACTORS TO THE ADMIRALTY

These well-known Compositions afford unsurpassed protection against Rust and Fouling. Their firm adhesion and smooth, unbroken surface tend to increase speed and save coal consumption.

AGENCIES AND STOCKS AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL PORTS.

HEAD OFFICE: 130, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3.

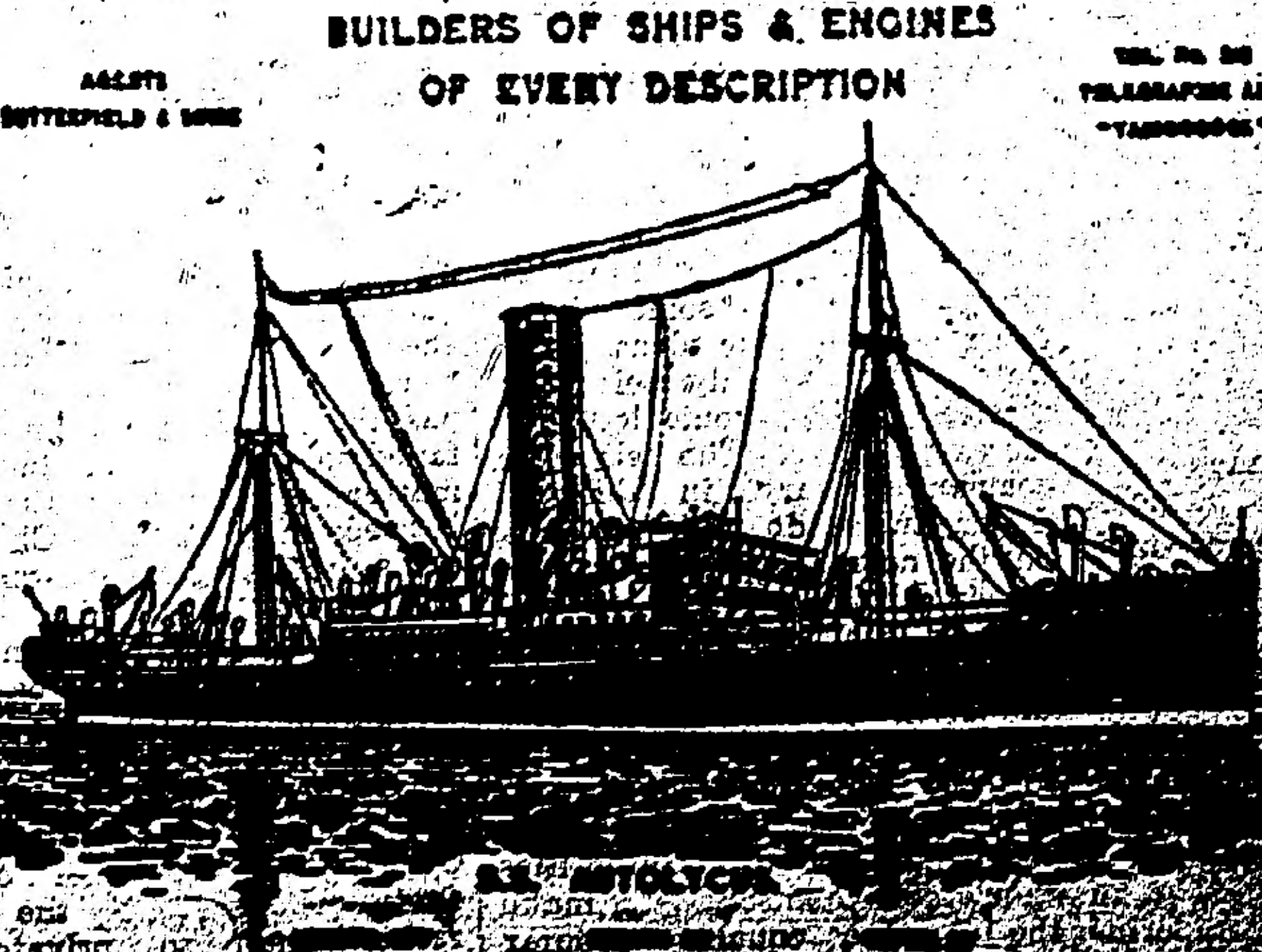
And at Cardiff, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glasgow, Sunderland, West Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Hull, Southampton, Dunkirk.

NEW YORK—THE FEDERAL COMPOSITION & PAINT Co., Ltd., 17, BATTERY PLACE.

THE Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co. of Hongkong Ltd.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LONG MONEY
CHANGERS.

REGULATIONS.

Conditions of money
changers have been re-
vised following sub-
missions.

Money changer shall
be licensed by the
Superintendent of
Police, and such
license shall contain the
following conditions:

Count of every trans-
action entered into
by money changer with
any silver dollars,
or silver dollars be-
ing sold or exchanged or
paid in, and whether
such transaction is com-
pleted or not, shall be
recorded in a book to be
kept by the money changer
for the purpose of
being produced to the
Superintendent of Police
on demand.

Other particulars as
may be required by the
Superintendent of Police.

Stock of silver dollars
of any money
changer at any time
shall be ascertained
by the said account
book, and any money
changer failing to comply
with these regulations
shall be liable to a fine
not exceeding \$100.

Money changer shall
be licensed by the
Superintendent of Police
on the 1st and 15th of
each month, and return
in the form of a return
book the number of
dollars bought, sold, or
exchanged, such money
changer failing to comply
with these regulations
shall be liable to a fine
not exceeding \$100.

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not exceeding \$100.

IN AMERICA.

SOME LESSONS FOR
THE BRITISH.

What impressed me most? The
women are smart and the food is
very wonderful, and every woman
has a club—but the telephone
is the greatest wonder of all?—
said a well-known woman writer
on her return from a visit to
America. "Whereas in this
country a telephone is still
looked upon as a luxury, and
something to be used only on
special occasions, in America a
telephone is a necessity of exist-
ence—something to be used at all
times, for all purposes. Being
'on the phone' over there does
not give you the big feeling of
superiority which it is apt to do
in England, nor does it make
such a terrific splash into your
income. There is no doubt that
we might well copy some of the
American ideas where telephones
are concerned.

YOUR OWN 'PHONE.

"Throughout my journeyings,
for instance, I did not stay at a
single hotel in America without
finding a telephone in my bed-
room. These were ordinary rooms,
and not millionaires' suites, and
you cannot guess how much nicer
it is to be able to use a phone in
your own room than to have to
use the public instrument in the
hotel vestibule or reading room.

"In restaurants, shops, and
clubs there are plenty of tele-
phones handy, and in many cases
they are at the free disposal of
customers. Reasonable telephone
charges in the States enable shop-
keepers and others to indulge in
this form of advertisement easily.

"But the position of the tele-
phone in the home and in every-
day domestic life is perhaps the
most wonderful of all. Nearly
every house and flat has its
telephone, and the average
American housewife would be
lost without it. The bulk of the
household shopping is done over
the phone.

"In America each morning the
butcher, the fishmonger, the
fruiterer, the dry goods store-
keeper and other tradesmen ring
up their customers for the day's
order in the same way that in
England either a boy is sent
round for them or the housewife
makes a personal visit to the
shops. The amount of time,
energy, and expense saved by the
American plan is enormous.

THE IMPROMPTU MEAL.

"Think, too, how often an
English housewife has to 'run
down to the shop' because some
particular order is not delivered.
In America she simply turns to
the telephone. Again and again,
too, when unexpected guests turn
up at places where I stayed the
various hostesses, instead of
being scared at having no dinner
to offer, simply rang up the shops
for the necessary dishes.

"The telephone is a recognised
means of social intercourse in
America. In England there are
still a lot of folks who think that
only a life or death reason war-
rants the use of the telephone.
In America it is quite a common
thing for people to use it merely
for the pleasure of saying 'good
morning' one to another.

"Many women whose marriage
takes them to live in another
part of the city away from their
friends are saved the terrible
loneliness common in such cases
in this country because there are
telephones to keep them in touch.
If a woman wants to break an
engagement, or if she wants to
ensure somebody being at home
when she calls it is only neces-
sary to use the phone. Just the
same applies when a man is kept
late at the office or wishes for
other reasons to communicate
with his home.

"Think, too, of the joy of being
able to make a business or
personal appointment, or to send
an urgent message, or to phone
for theatre seats without having
to wander round the neighbour-
hood to find the nearest call office
or to borrow somebody else's
telephone!

"Yes, there is no doubt that we
might well copy some of the
American telephone ideas, and if
we did it thoroughly telephone
service should become less, not
more, expensive. The telephone
companies vary in different
States, and so do their methods,
but the actual cost in every in-
stance, I believe, is a good deal
cheaper than in England. In
San Francisco, for instance, an
unlimited service costs \$8 15s.,
while New York charges \$6 5s.
for 600 guaranteed calls as
against the London \$6 10s. for
600 calls. Our own authorities
should set themselves to make
the phone equally popular
here."

CHINA'S WIRELESS SCHEME.

MARCONI'S TO KASHGAR.

There has recently arrived at
Shanghai the complete equipment
of the Marconi wireless installa-
tion which is to link Peking with
the far west. It may be remem-
bered that the contract between the
Chinese Government and the
Company was entered into about
August 1917, the Government at
first undertaking to construct the
system under the direction of its
own engineers, but afterwards
agreeing to supervision by one of
the Company's experts. The first
of the three wireless stations to be
erected will be at Lanchowfu, be-
tween which city and Peking the
land line is safe and efficient.
There had been a proposal by
the Government that the first
station should be at Urga in
Mongolia, but this was abandoned.
The second station will be at
Urumchi, and the third at
Kashgar, the total distance being
1,529 wireless (direct) miles. The
growing importance of the three
cities named as trading centres
makes the establishment of wire-
less communication desirable,
but the Government enterprise
has been induced by a further
and perhaps more important con-
sideration namely, the ubiquitous
bandit, who has no further use
for telegraph lines than to chop
them down occasionally. Wire-
less not being susceptible to this
process, the gain to the military
authorities should be consider-
able.

Altogether, the installation
comprises some 800 tons of
material, and its transportation
to the west presents features of
some difficulty. It will be con-
veyed to the railhead at Kalgan
and then transported overland by
means of carts and camels along
the great northern road, and the
work is estimated to occupy from
six to eight months. It was sug-
gested that the Handley-Page
machines purchased for the
Shanghai-Hongkong aero service
should be utilized as transports,
but the suggestion was found to
be impracticable, one cogent
reason against it being the doubt-
ful reception of such a novelty
along the route to be traversed,
and various difficulties which
would arise in the event of a
breakdown.

Incidentally, it may be men-
tioned that the Handley Page
machines are due to arrive this
month.

When completed, the installa-
tion will be the most powerful
one operating in China, though
of medium power. Under good
conditions the stations will have
a 1,200 mile radius of communi-
cation, which is considerably more
than the distance contracted for.
As at present designed the
Kashgar station will not be
sufficiently powerful for com-
munication with London. Mr.
H. Richmond, (Lieut. Commander
R.N.V.R.) was sent out by the
Marconi Company to supervise
construction of the installation,
but on medical advice he has had
to abandon the work, which will
be undertaken by Major S. T.
Dockray, who is now in
Peking.

It is interesting to note that
that Government is obtaining
portable wireless telephones for
Field Service, each having a
radius of 60 miles.

GENERAL NEWS.

CHURCHES' DUTY.

The conference of Social Service
Unions which has been sitting at
Swanwick, Derbyshire, concluded
its deliberative work recently
when Mr. Fred Bramley, secre-
tary of the Commission to consider
the causes of industrial unrest,
urged that short time working
should be organised, and power
should be given to transfer labour
from one department to an-
other. An equilibrium between
production and consumption
should be maintained by the
Whitley Councils. The Bishop
of Lichfield, answering the
question "How can the Church-
es do their part?" said they
were bound to admit that in the
past the Church had lamentably
failed to do its duty in social
matters. The outward difference
between a professing Christian
and a professing pagan was very
slight. But it was up to the
Church to provide men and
women who would be real
servants of the State. He be-
lieved the present system of the
distribution of wealth could not
be reconciled with the teaching of
Christ. Surplus profits of in-
dustry should go to the State
rather than to private in-
dividuals.

WISEMAN
LIMITED.

JUST ARRIVED

Cadburys
and
Frys
Chocolates
also
Orange
Blossom
Candies
WISEMAN
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

PEAK CLUB.

Wednesday, September 3rd, at
9.15 p.m.

PIANO RECITAL

by
Professor Sklarevski
Programme will include
Chopin Ballade A Flat
Major.
Nocturne F Major.
Scherzo B Minor.
Sgambatti Antique Minuet.
Beethoven Rubinstein - Turk-
ish March.
Borodine In the Concert.
Chopin Polonaise A Flat
Major.

Members can obtain tickets for
themselves and guests from the
No. 1 Boy or the Honorary
Secretary.

TICKETS \$3 each.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	3/11 1/4
30 d/s	3/11 7/16
60 d/s	3/11 9/16
4 m/s	3/11 11/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	167 1/2
T/T Japan	164 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	83
& New York	83
T/T Java	214
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	6.52
Demand, Paris	6.52

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	4/1 1/2
4 m/s. D/E	4/1 3/4
6 m/s. L/C	4/1 3/4
30 d/s. Sydney and	4/1
Melbourne	4/1
30 d/s. San Francisco	84 1/2
& New York	84 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	6.72
6 m/s. France	6.78
Demand, Germany	6.78
Demand, New York	83 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	170
Demand, Singapore	167 1/2
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	39
Sovereign	5. Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	35
Bar Silver, per oz	58
forward	56 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 50 cts sub.	45% pm.
10	12% pm.
5	10% pm.
C. coins	5 1/2% pm.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 3rd
September 1919,
at 12 o'clock (noon)

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street

The Steel Twin Screw
S.S. "Tai Lee"

(built in 1914 by the Hongkong
& Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
Tonnage Gross 997
Tonnage Nett 524
Length 208' 9"
Breadth 38' 1"
Depth 11' 3"

Terms: 20% of purchase money
on fall of hammer when ship will
be at purchaser's risk and com-
pletion within one week of date of
sale.

Geo. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer

CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

THE Steamship

"EDMOR"

having arrived from Seattle
via ports, on Aug. 30th, 1919. Con-
signees are hereby notified that
their cargo is being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and
stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo must pro-
duce an Import Permit signed by
the Superintendent of Imports &
Exports, Hongkong, before Bills
of Lading will be countersigned.
All broken, chafed and dam-
aged cargo is to be left in the
Godown where it will be
examined at 10 a.m. on Sep. 6th
1919 by the Company's Sur-
veyors, Messrs. Goddard and
Douglas.

All claims must be presented
within THIRTY DAYS of the
steamer's arrival here, after
which they cannot be re-
cognised.

No claims will be recognised
after the goods have left the
Godowns, and cargo undelivered
on and after September 6th, 1919
will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.
Consignees are requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
As Agents for U.S. Shipping
Board.
5th Floor, Hotel Mansions,
Hongkong, 30th August, 1919.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

THE Steamship

"WESTERN KNIGHT"

having arrived from Seattle, via
ports, on Aug. 30th, 1919, con-
signees are hereby notified that
their cargo is being landed at
their risk into the Hazardous
and/or Extra-Hazardous God-
owns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.,
Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at
consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must
produce an Import permit signed
by the Superintendent of Imports
& Exports, Hongkong, before
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed.

All broken, chafed and damaged
cargo is to be left in the Godowns
where it will be examined at 10
a.m. on Sept. 4th, 1919 by
the Company's Surveyors, Messrs.
Goddard & Douglas.

All claims must be presented
within thirty days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognized. No claims
will be recognized after the goods
have left the Godowns, and
cargo undelivered on and after
Sept. 6th, 1919, will be subject
to rent.

No fire insurance whatever
will be effected.
Consignees are requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
As Agents for U.S. Shipping
Board.
5th Floor, Hotel Mansions,
Hongkong, August 30th, 1919.

THE

"GLOBE TROTTERS"

ARE CONFIDENT OF DRAWING A
PACKED HOUSE AT THE VICTORIA
THEATRE ON MONDAY.

THE ARTISTS IN THIS VERSATILE
COMBINATION HAVE STARRED IN
THE BEST REVUSICAL & COMEDY
COMPANIES IN LONDON, AUSTRALIA,
INDIA AND AFRICA.

THERE IS WALLINGFORD TATE,
WHO HAS BEEN THE LIFE AND SOUL
OF THE BANDMAN COMEDY COMPANY.
THEN THERE IS DICK NORTON, WHO
HAS NOT HEARD OF THIS COMEDIAN?
AND, OH, MISS FORBES, WHO PLAYS
DEXTEROUSLY ON YOUR HEART
STRINGS! NUFF SAID. ALL THAT
YOU HAVE TO DO IS TO RING UP
ANDERSON'S AND ASK THEM TO
RESERVE YOUR SEATS.

DON'T BURST YOUR COAT BUT-
TON'S THROUGH LAUGHTER. SEE
THAT YOU UNBUTTON IT BEFORE
THE SHOW COMMENCES.

THE THEATRE IS TAKEN BY THE
"GLOBE TROTTERS" FOR A FEW
NIGHTS. CONSEQUENTLY, THERE
WILL BE NO PICTURES.

PRICES: \$3, \$2, & \$1. SOLDIERS
& SAILORS HALF PRICE.

LOOK at the DOLLAR!
INSURANCE AND ANNUITY
ABOUT HALF PRICE

We Issue Policies in Sterling and Gold Dollars.
THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.
F. M. WELLS, 12, Powell's Buildings, Des Vaux Road, Central,
Hongkong, Manager.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS
BANK, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that
the First Ordinary Annual
General Meeting of Shareholders
of the Company will be held at
the Head Office, No. 13 Queen's
Road Central, Hongkong, on
Saturday, the 6th September, 1919,
at 2 o'clock p.m. for the purpose
of receiving the Report of the
Directors together with a State-
ment of accounts for the period
ending 30th June, 1919, and of
transacting other business.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 1st
September, 1919, to the 6th
September, 1919, both days in-
clusive.

By Order
DONG TOY
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1919.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND
COMMERCIAL BANK,
LIMITED.

Head Office: 6 Des Vaux Road, Citi-
Hankow Branch: 2000 Building.
Now is the Time to Start Your Account
SAVINGS OR CURRENT
Your own Account of Resources
assures You
FREEDOM OF ACTION SELF-RESPECT
HAPPINESS
Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE
will be Welcome
J. USANG LY, Manager.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA
CLUB.

NOTICE.—The 4th Gymkhana
Meeting of the Season will
be held at Happy Valley on
Saturday, the 11th October 1919
commencing at 3.30 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will
be \$1.00 for others than Members
of the Hongkong Jockey Club or
Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform
Free—

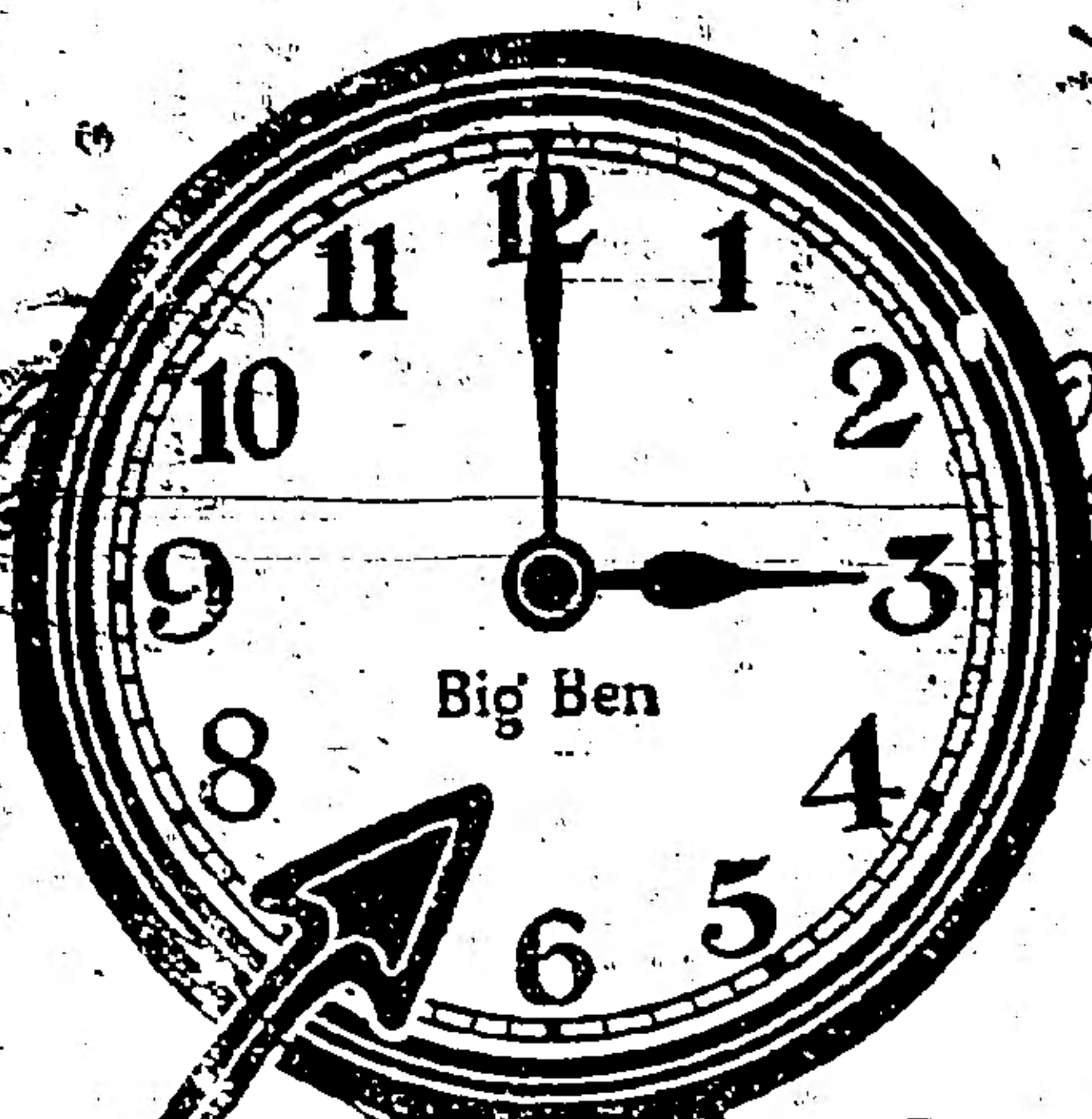
The Committee invite the
Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1919.

NOTICE.

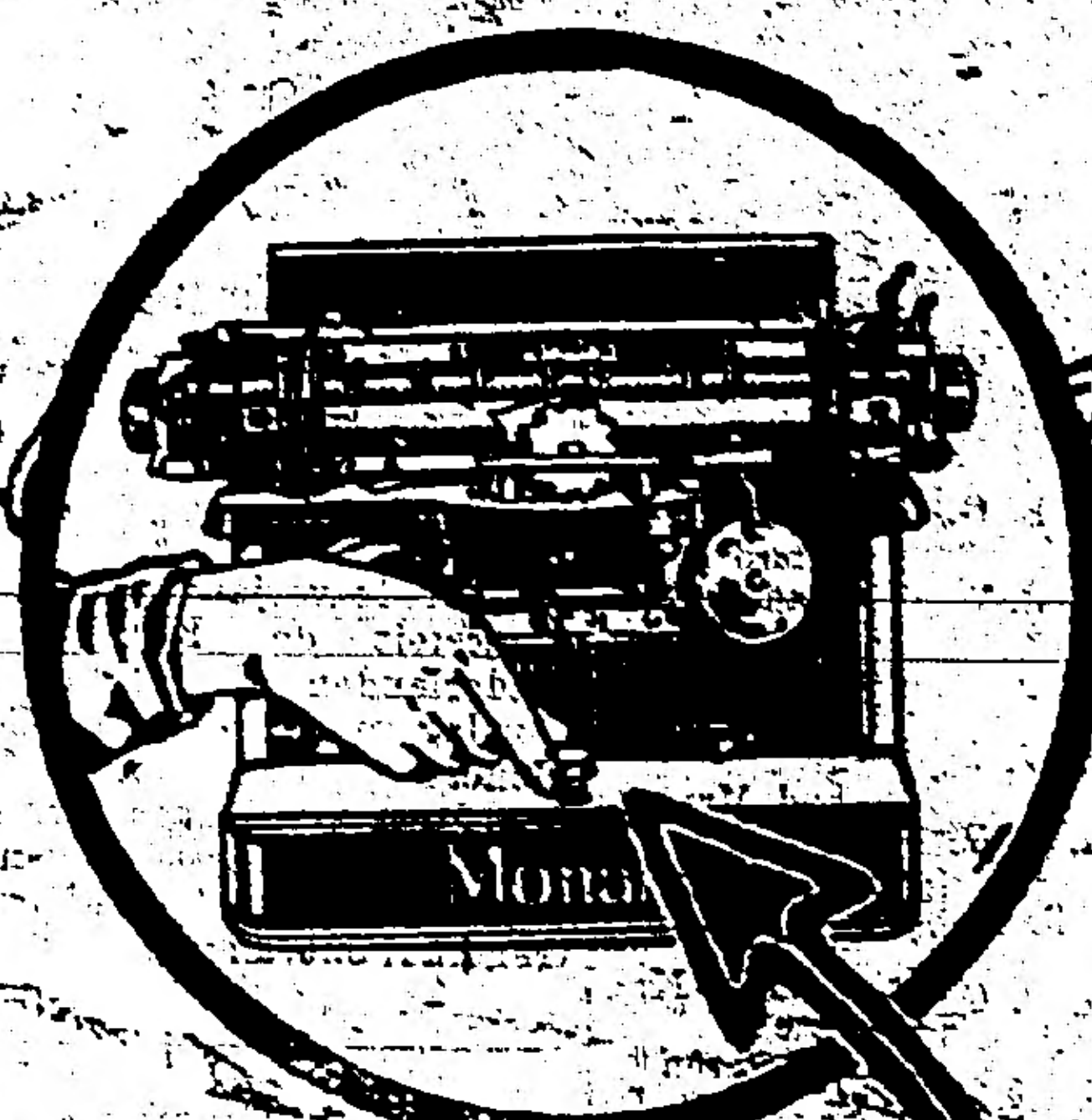
HONGKONG CLUB.

An Extraordinary General
Meeting of the members of the
Hongkong Club will be held in
the Club House on Monday, the
8th September, 1919, at 5.30 p.m.
Business.—As posted in the
Hall of the Club.

By order,
S. DES VEAUX
Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1919.



No 3 o'clock
fatigue



Changeable Touch
adjustment

Light Touch MONARCH

We did not coin this name. The operators coined it themselves. The name tells the story of Monarch fame, of Monarch popularity, of Monarch success.

The Monarch Typewriter is literally built around the TOUCH. The problems of light touch and rapid action have been studied and solved with scientific precision. "No three o'clock fatigue" on the Monarch is not a mere figure of speech, it is a fact which every Monarch operator knows.

The Monarch has more than a light touch. It has an instantly adjustable touch—adjustable to the personal preference of any and every typist. One turn of a screw does it.

The Non-Shifting Carriage.

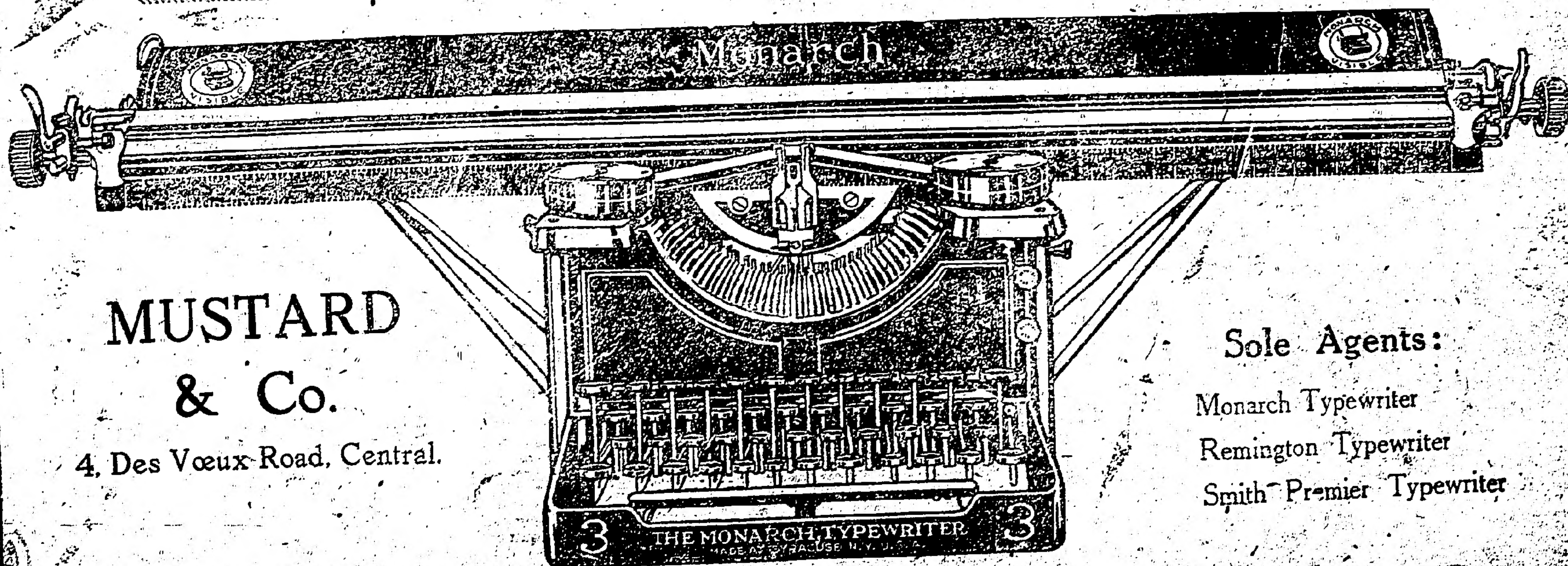
When you ask for a demonstration of the Monarch, do not confine your investigations to the touch. Examine other features of the machine—for example, the non-shifting carriage.

In writing capitals on the Monarch, it is the type segment that shifts, not the carriage. Result:—a simpler, lighter carriage which insures a lighter action.

The widest carriage machines built today are Monarch. The Monarch is recognized as THE machine for all work where wide forms are used.

The reason is the same—the non-shifting carriage. The widest carriage Monarch is operated with the same ease as those of ordinary width.

A demonstration of the Monarch will be given on request.



MUSTARD
& Co.

4, Des Vœux Road, Central.

Sole Agents:

Monarch Typewriter
Remington Typewriter
Smith Premier Typewriter

PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT.

LAST WEEK'S TYPHOON.

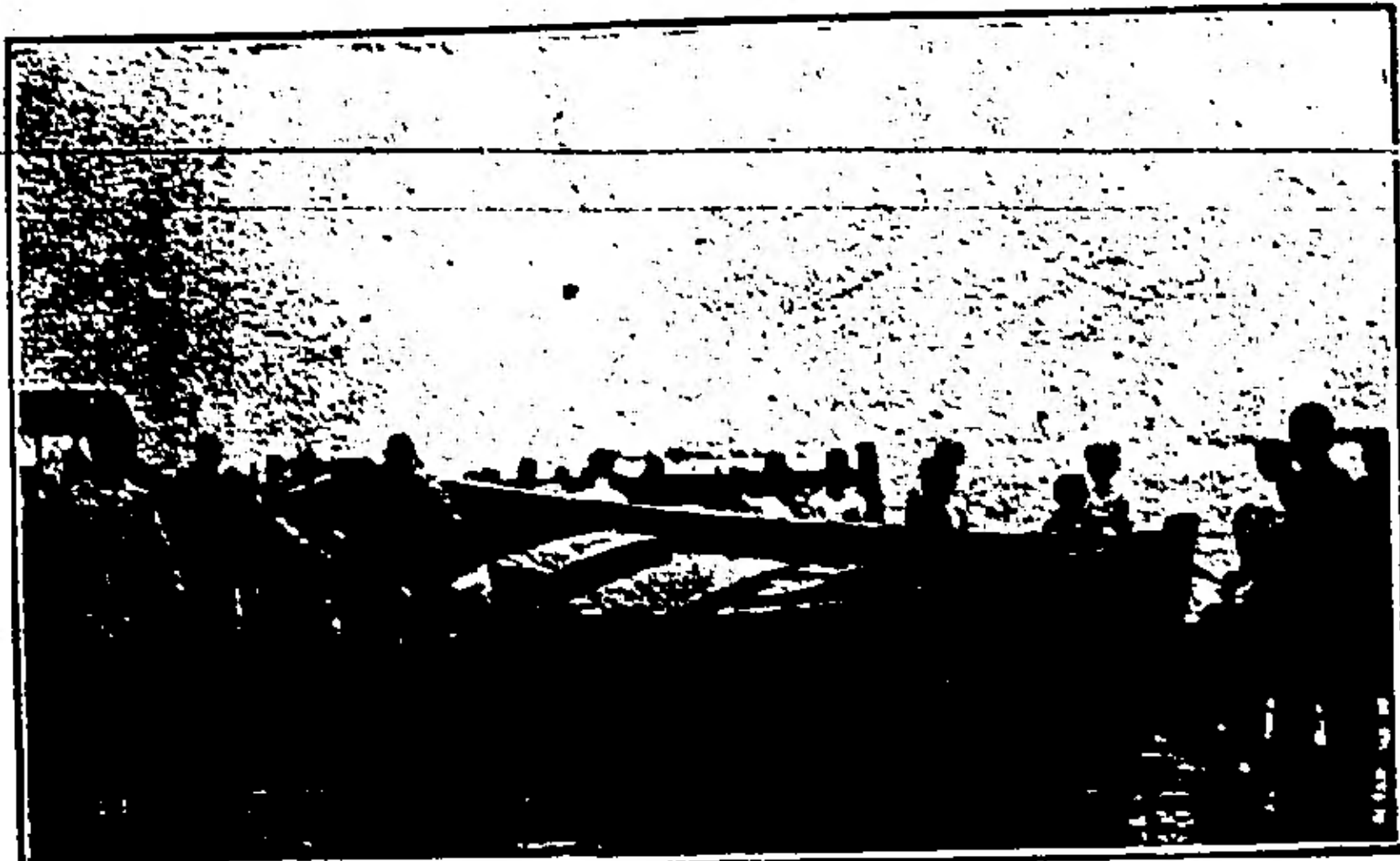


Photo: Mee Cheong.

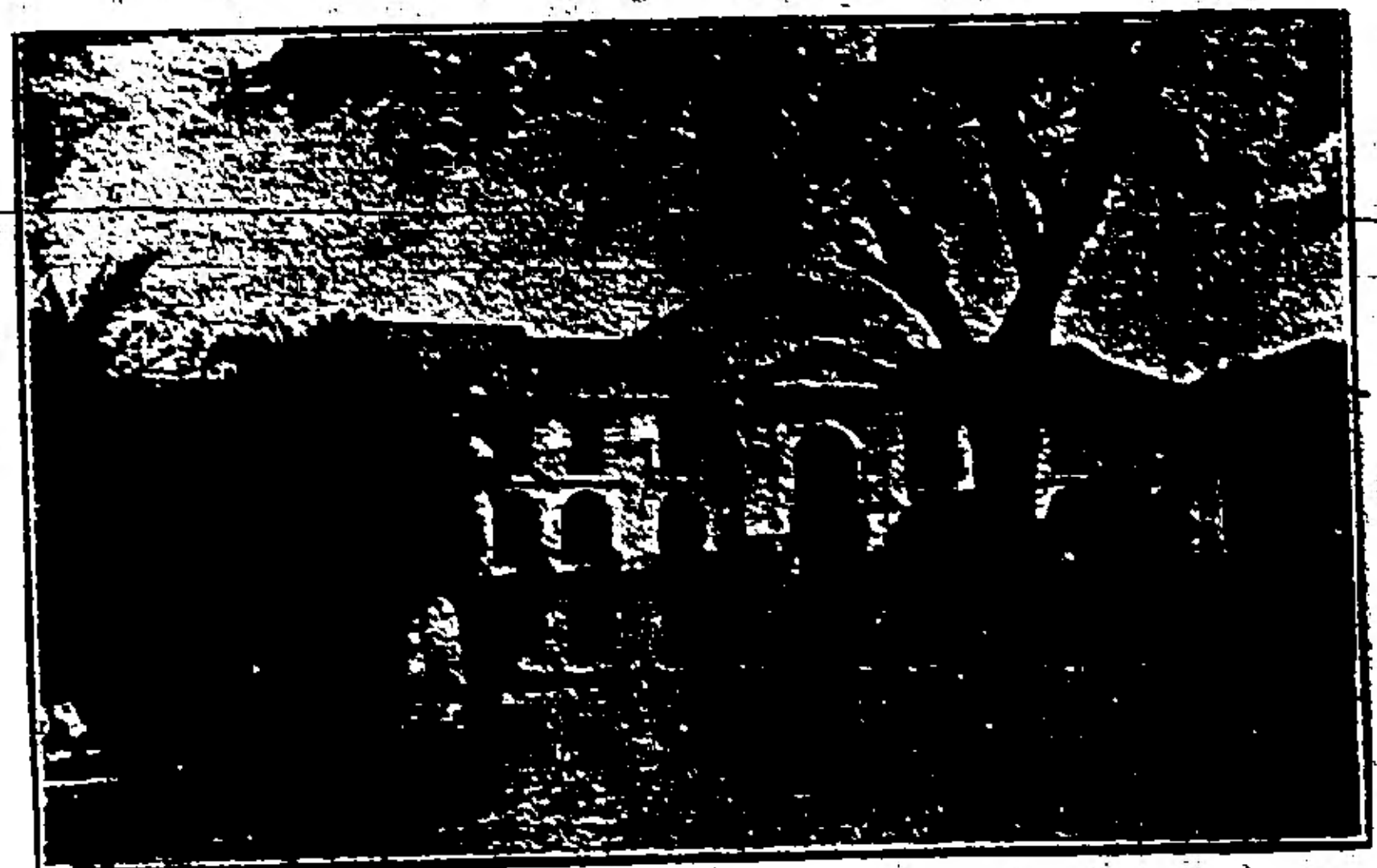
A Boat washed up on the Praya.



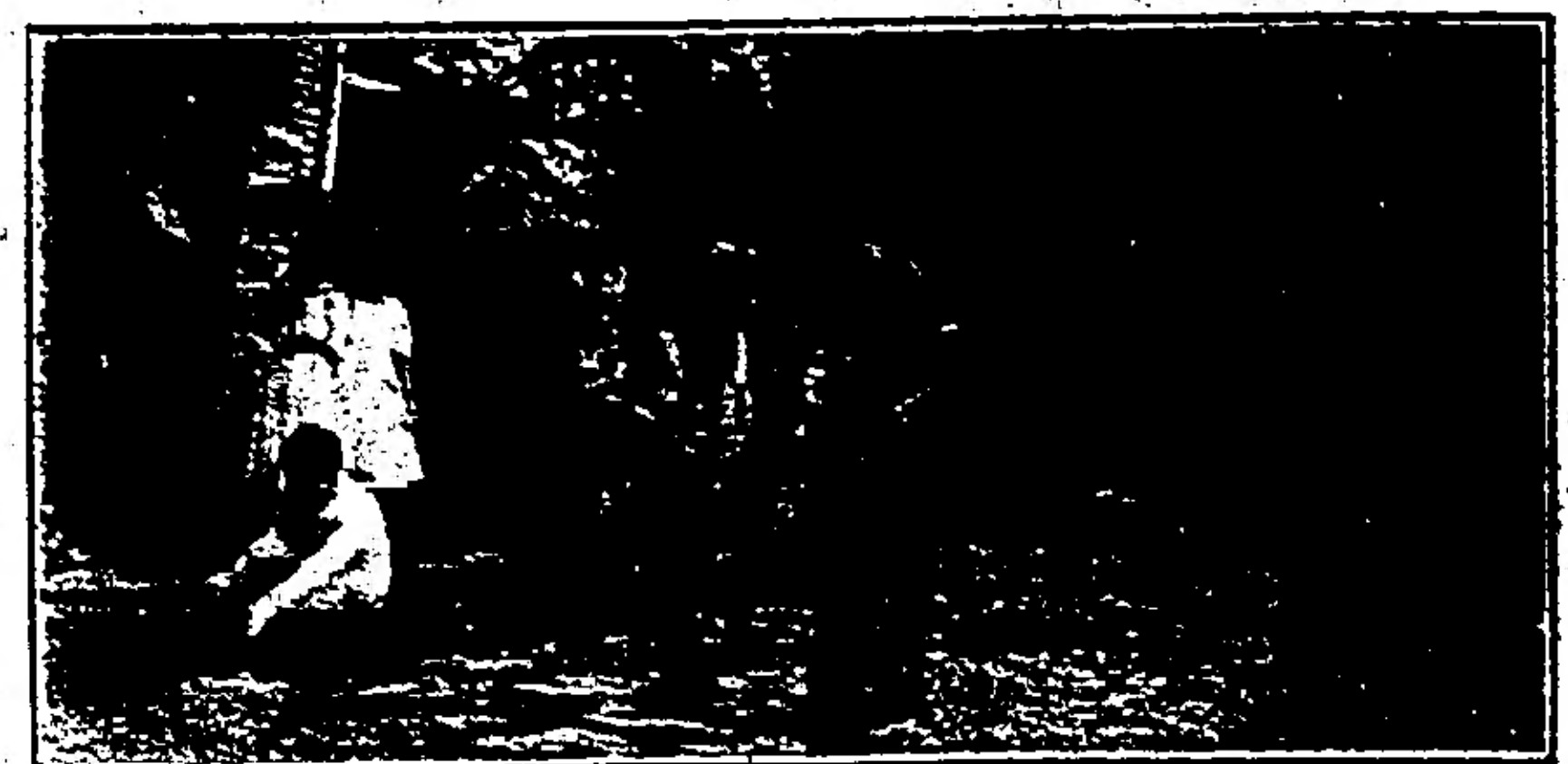
Photo: Mee Cheong.

Group taken at the wedding of Mr. H. S. Hills and Miss E. A. Faber, at St. John's Cathedral on August 25th.

FLOODS IN MANILA.



The Grounds at the Philippine General Hospital.



Boats in use in the Streets.

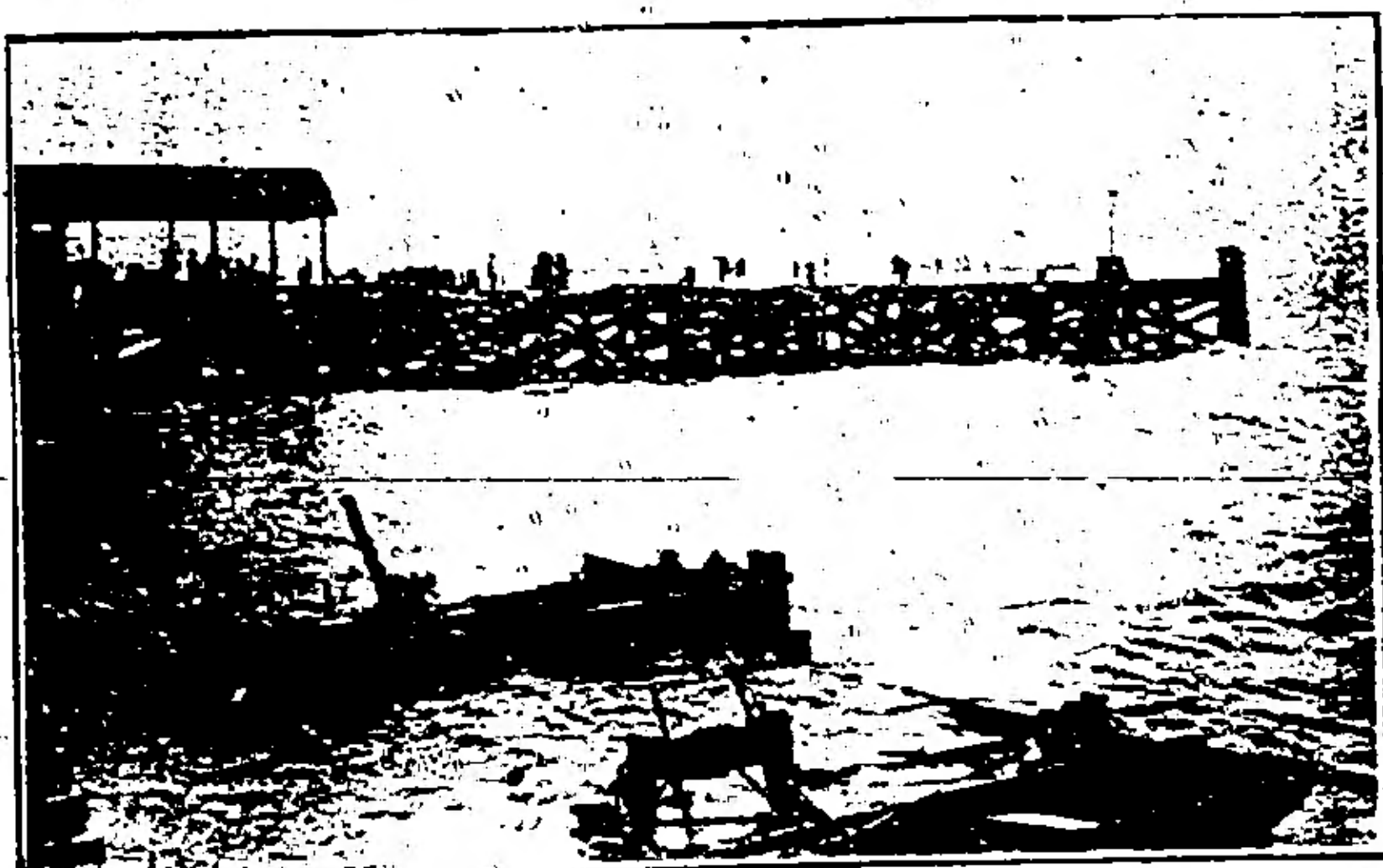


Photo: Mee Cheong.

A Sinking Junk.



Procession of London Hebrews to protest against ill-treatment of the Jewish race in Poland.



Mr. and Mrs. Ming Sin, recently married in Manila. The bridegroom is a son of the Chinese Consul General there.



Fair Swimmers practising high dives in a London Park.



IN PARIS.



IN SIAM.

SHORT SKIRTS.

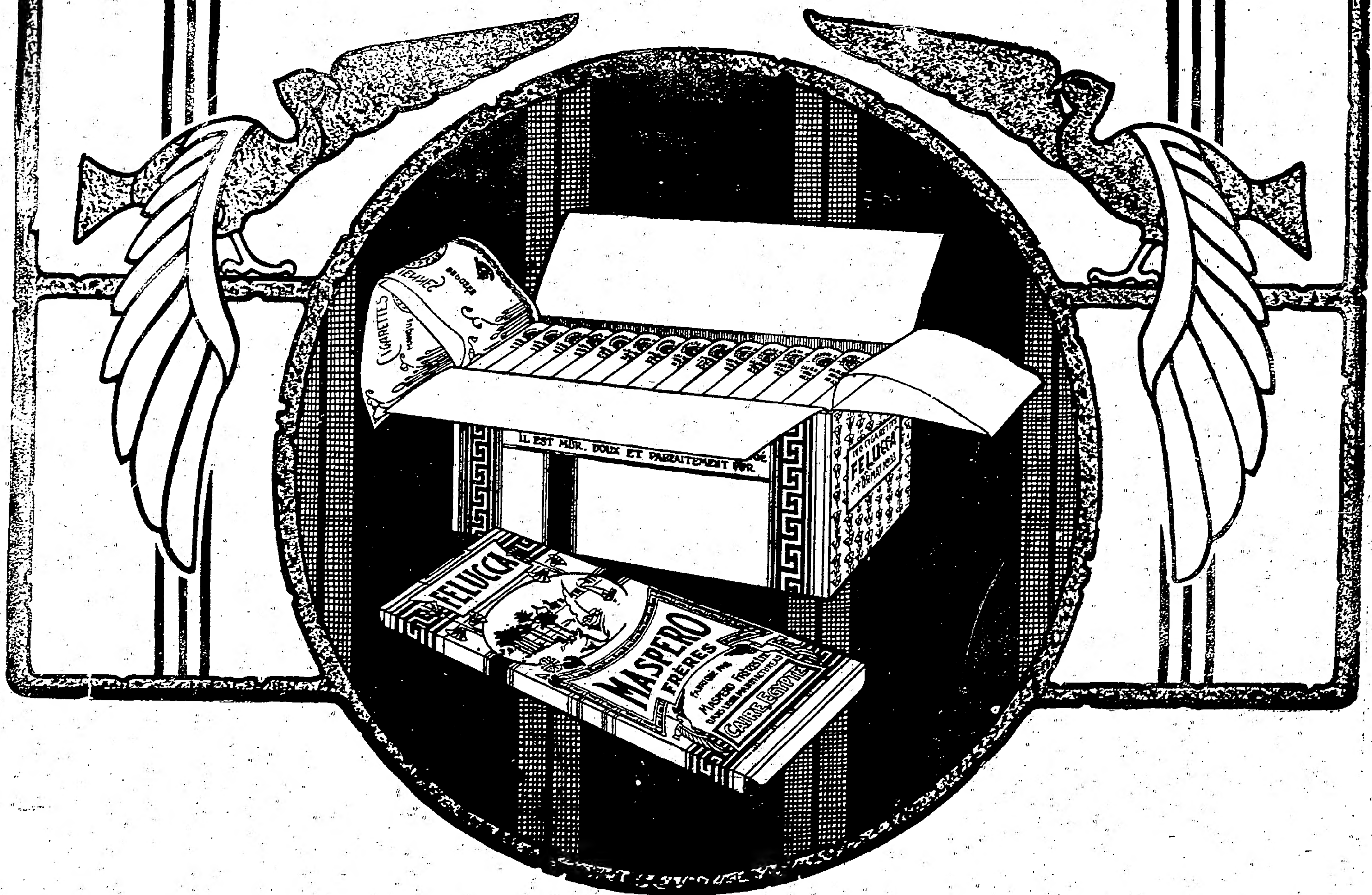
"FELUCCA 33"

Made in CAIRO by MASPERO FRÈRES LTD.

"There may be Egyptian Cigarettes as good as Maspero Freres, — there can be no better.

"There may be cigarettes as popular as Maspero Freres; but not where Maspero Freres are sold.

"Doubtless there are cheaper Egyptian Cigarettes, — But if it is worth paying just a little more for the satisfaction of getting the best value for the price asked, there can be no compromise, you *must* have Maspero Freres."



NOTICES.

APEXIOR

Absolutely Stops and Prevents Corrosive Pitting and the Adhesion of Hard Scale.



No Heat Retardation. No Zinc Plates needed in Boilers treated with this compound!!

The only known Efficient Preventative of Corrosion in Marine Steam Turbines.

In use by the—
BRITISH, U.S.A., FRENCH, ITALIAN, JAPANESE, ARGENTINE AND CHILIAN NAVIES.

Also—
Cunard, Orient, Allan, C.P.R., Johnston, Atlantic Transport, Union Castle, Elder Dempster, Commonwealth and Dominion, Anglo-American Oil Co., Hudson Bay Co., Pacific Steam Navigation, Lamport & Holt, Knight, Leyland, Brocklebank, John Cockerill, Line, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and practically all important Steamship Companies.

Agents for Hongkong and South China
THE EASTERN ASBESTOS COMPANY,
QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

Sole Agents: **Studebaker** Tel. No. 1913.
THE CONNAUGHT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, 28, Des Vœux Rd. Central.
G.P.O. Box 444.

A Car which has won for itself a world wide reputation for permanency of Service, Power, Design, Comfort, Workmanship & Economy.

A High Class Latest Modelled Car
At a price within the reach of all.

A Consignment of Studebakers has just been landed. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially Solicited.

EVERY DROP OF



Brandy is unequalled as a pleasant wholesome stimulating Tonic. It is aged in wood for years before being bottled.

Obtainable Everywhere.
Sole Agents,

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

16, Queen's Road, Central.
HONGKONG.

JUST ARRIVED

A large selection of

FILET LACE TABLE COVERS ROUND & SQUARE,
SWATOW DRAWN WORK & SILK EMBROIDERIES,
ALL KINDS OF LADIES' FANCY GOODS.
FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PRICES MODERATE.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.

Tel. No. 2860.

No. 14, Des Vœux Rd. (2d).

NOTICE

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
AGENTS.

理代泰豐

A Finer Milk Food for Infants, Invalids and Nursing Mothers cannot be Obtained.

A large consignment just to hand. Prices very moderate.

粉奶牛洲澳



SHIU FUNG TAI & Co.

Agents:
For Hongkong and South China
No. 47 & 48, Connaught Road Central
Hongkong.
Telephone Nos. 1230 & 2230.

EX-TSAR OF BULGARIA.

LOSSES £400,000.

£400,000 in bearer bonds and other securities, the property of the ex-Tsar Ferdinand of Bulgaria, were recently held forfeit to the British Crown.

Legal proceedings to this end, which were a little out of the ordinary, took place at the Royal Courts of Justice, when a Commission under the Wafer Great Seal was held before Mr. Commissioner William Bowstead and a Middlesex Jury to determine the fate of the securities.

Mr. Commissioner Bowstead read the King's Commission, directing inquiry as to certain bearer bonds and stocks at the time of the outbreak of war, held in the names of Ferdinand, the then Tsar of Bulgaria, or by nominees on his behalf. The Commission had to inquire, he said, as to whether or not Ferdinand was beneficially interested in these stocks and bonds.

The Attorney-General (Sir Gordon Hewart, K.C.), who led for the Crown, said there was a little more than a formality in these proceedings, because the ex-Tsar, or anybody acting on his behalf who wished to do so, could challenge the result.

The securities were valued at £400,000 sterling, and the facts were simple and undisputed. For some years before war broke out Messrs. Coutts and Co., the well-known bankers, had acted as agents for Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and held for him a number of securities, which fell into three classes: (1), bearer securities; (2), securities registered and held by nominees; and (3) those registered in the name of Ferdinand of Bulgaria himself.

At the outbreak of war Messrs. Coutts, communicated to the Treasury the fact that they held these securities, and in July 1916 the Treasury ordered them to be deposited with the Bank of England. The securities deposited were valued at the time at £263,588.

The dividends received from time to time on these securities had been invested in Treasury bills, as had the sums yielded by the paying off of certain of the securities. This accounted for the fact that in the first of the schedules there was a sum of £76,000 in Treasury bills.

The Commissioner declared the securities forfeited to his Majesty, and the jurors all signed the inquisition.

NOTICE

All persons, with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to leave the Colony for places other than Canton, West River or Macao should apply in person for permission to do so at THE PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hankow, 15th January 1919.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

TIME TABLE.		
WEEK DAYS.		
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 mins.	15 mins.
8.00 " " " "	15.00	15 mins.
8.15 " " " "	15.15	15 mins.
8.30 " " " "	15.30	15 mins.
8.45 " " " "	15.45	15 mins.
9.00 " " " "	16.00	15 mins.
9.15 " " " "	16.15	15 mins.
9.30 " " " "	16.30	15 mins.
9.45 " " " "	16.45	15 mins.
10.00 " " " "	17.00	15 mins.
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9.45 " " " "	28.45	15 mins.
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3.30 " " " "	34.30	15 mins.
3.45 " " " "	34.45	15 mins.
4.00 " " " "	35.00	15 mins.
4.15 " " " "	35.15	15 mins.
4.30 " " " "	35.30	15 mins.
4.45 " " " "	35.45	15 mins.
5.00 " " " "	36.00	15 mins.
5.15 " " " "	36.15	15 mins.
5.30 " " " "	36.30	15 mins.
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NOTICES

The "Three Castles" Cigarettes

Made in—Regular,
Magnum and Super—
Magnum sizes.

"The Cigarette
with the
Pedigree"



This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.
H.K. & S. Banks. b. \$680

Marine Insurances.
Cantons b. 430
North China n. \$205
Unions n. 215
Yangtzes n. 280
Far Easterns b. 23

Fire Insurances.
China Fires n. 138
H. K. Fires b. 345

Shipping.
Douglass n. 95
Steamboats b. 24 s. 24 1/2
Indes (Pref.) n. 32
Indes (Def.) n. 193
Shells n. 178 1/2
Ferries n. 36 1/2

Refineries.
Sugars n. 178
Malabons sa. 46

Mining.
Kailans b. 60 1/2
Langkats n. 193 1/2
Shanghai Loans n. 193 1/2
Shai Explorations b. 210
Raubs b. 44 1/2
Tronchs b. 47 1/2
Ural Caspians n. 47 1/2

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.
H.K. Wharves b. 100 s. 102
K. Docks b. 173 1/2
Shai Docks n. \$118
N. Engineerings b. \$25 1/2

Land, Hotels & Buildings.
Centrals n. 109 1/2
H.K. Hotels n. 120
L. Invest. n. 122
H. phreys Est. b. 9
K. Loan Lands n. 46
L. Reclamations n. 175
West Points n. 94

Cotton Mills.
Ewos b. \$305
Kung Yiks b. \$28
Lau Kung Mows n. \$207 1/2
Orientals n. \$112
Shai Cottons b. \$215
Yangtzepeeps b. \$15

Miscellaneous.
Cements b. 830
China Borneos b. 12 1/2
Do. Light old b. 6 1/2 new b. 2 1/2
China Providents n. 9
Dairy Farms n. 29 1/2
Electrics H.K. s. 88 1/2
Electrics Macao n. 34
Hongkong Ropes n. 31
Hk. Tramways n. 835
Peak Trams, old b. 73 1/2
Do. new b. 80 cts.
Steam-Laundries n. 34
Steel Foundries n. 12
Water-boats s. 16
Watsons b. 5 1/2
Wm. Powells b. 12
Wisemans b. 29

Hongkong, Aug. 30, 1919.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 29th, 11h. 10m.—Warning to Hongkong, Plover, Coast Port, 42.—Typhoon in "at 17° N. Long. 124° E. direction W.N.W. velocity 8 to 12 m.p.h. August 29th, 11h. 30m.—No returns from Vladivostok and Japan and elsewhere. Pressure has increased moderately in the neighbourhood of Hongkong and slightly along the south coast of China and over Annam. It has decreased slightly at Shanghai and over Luzon.

A depression is now shown over Indo-China. The typhoon is moving in a W.N.W. track at 6 a.m. this morning its centre was at about latitude 17° N. and longitude 123° E.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.34 inches. Total since January 1st, 63.61 inches against an average of 65.19 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock, 1 S.E. to E. winds, moderate; 1/2 S.E.
2 Formosa Channel, 1 The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China, 1 The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China, 1 The same as No. 1.
C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, 29th Aug. 1919.

NOTICE



mitsubishi shoji
KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTASE, KISHIBAKI,
YAMAGUCHI, HIGO, KAMAYAMA, SATO,
KANADA, SHIMIZU, KAWAYAMA, SHI,
AND OTSUKI COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

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Cable Address:—

Hongkong:—"IWASAKI"

Canton, Haiphong:—"IWASAKI"

Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5TH ED., Western Union and Bentley's. AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—
S. SAKEMI, Manager,
No. 11, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

ASAHI BEER



AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

ENTERTAINMENTS

THE VICTORIA THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME
PEARL WHITE
IN
"THE LIGHTNING RAIDER"
(1st Ep.—"The Ebony Block")
(2nd Ep.—"The Counterplot")
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"TAKE A CHANCE"
SUNDAY'S MATINEE
WILLIAM FARNUM
IN
"SAMSON"
Booking at ANDERSON'S.

THE CORONET
TEL. NO. 1743. TEL. NO. 1742.
10-NIGHT at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.
METRO presents
EMMY WHELEN
in
"VANITY."
Usual Prices. Booking at ROBINSON'S.

HOTELS.
The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.
Operating:—
THE HONGKONG HOTEL—The leading Hotel in the Far East.
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL—The evening seaside resort of South China.
THE HOTEL MANSIONS—The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, and the leading American business concerns.
The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and instituted motor transportation, are specializing in outside catering such as banquets, dances, parties, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.
Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Mails Office, or representative will call on communicating with.
Telephone No. 423, Catering Department.
Telephone No. 1473, Manager.
J. R. TAGOART, Manager.

KINGSCLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL
CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK
KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON
SACHSE, LENNOX & Co. General Agents
Are resident Managers.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.
UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.
THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.
ARTHUR E. ODELL,
(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

THE CARLTON HOTEL.
(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
"ICE HOUSE" STREET.
Under American Management.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 45 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietor.
Telephone 812. **MRS. F. E. CAMERON**

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by Charles Maurice Wilson, at 11, Lee House Street in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic communication with Wagon Lighthouse is interrupted.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers etc. for their use handed in at the G. P. O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

Straits—Per HERMELIN, 30th Aug.
Shanghai—Per SUIYANG, 30th Aug.
Japan—Per ANYO MARU, 30th Aug.
Shanghai—Per CHENAN, 31st Aug.
Europe via Suez—Per HONG-HWA, 31st Aug.
Europe—Per BATAVIA, 31st Aug.
U.S.A., Canada and Japan—Per EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, 31st Aug.
Bombay—Per SHINRYA M., 1st Sept.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Straits—Per VAN WAERWIJCK, 31st Aug., 9 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and AGAPENOR, 31st August, 9 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Saturday, 30th Aug., at 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 31st Aug., 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Poochow—Per HAITAN, 31st Aug., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

Swatow—Per CORNELIA, 1st Sept., 9 a.m.
Philippine Islands, Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE VIA VICTORIA B. C.—Per CANADA M., 1st Sept., Reg. 9.45 a.m. (Leave 10.30 a.m.)

Shanghai and North China—Per SUIYANG, 1st Sept., 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per KAIFONG, 2nd Sept., 9 a.m.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per LIANGCHOW, 2nd Sept., 10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow—Per QUINNEBAUG, 2nd Sept., noon.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER.

Shanghai and North China—Per CHENAN, 2nd Sept., 5 p.m.
Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—Per EASTERN, 3rd Sept., Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE VIA VANCOUVER—Per EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, 4th Sept., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Weiheiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW, 4th Sept., 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

Swatow, Amoy and Poochow—Per HAIHONG, 5th Sept., noon.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONGKONG.—11th Sunday after Trinity, 31st August 1919. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.)
Marins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Hinde. Psalms: Woodward. Te Deum: Russell, Jones and Pye. Benedictus: Goss (7th evening). Hymns: 9 (108), 298, God Save the King, N.B.—Psalm 144, verses 1, 2, 5, 6, 9 & 10 in unison. Hymn 298, verses 1 & 4 in unison. Litany (12 noon) Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Battishill, Battishill, Turle and Humphreys. Magnificat: Henley (7th morning). Nunc Dimittis. Hymns: 283, 182, 24. Voluntary: Intermezzo in D flat—Hollins. N.B.—Psalm 147, verses 1, 2, 7, 12 & 18 in unison. Psalm 148, verses 1, 4, 7, 8 & 12 in unison. Psalm 149, verses 1, 2 & 5 in unison. Psalm 150, verses 1, 3, 4 & 6 in unison. Hymn 285, verse 1 in unison. Hymn 182, verse 3 in unison. Hymn 24, verse 6 in unison.
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, KOWLOON.—31st Aug. 1919.—11th Sunday after Trinity. Holy

Communion after Evensong. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Opening Voluntary. Responses: Ferial. Venite: MacFarren. Psalms: of the 30th Morning:—CXLI—Woodward, CXLV—Crotch. Te Deum: Lawes, Cooke and Hopkins. Jubilate: Turner—IXth Morning. Hymns: 580, 17, 10, 55, 279. Concluding Voluntary. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Opening Voluntary. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: of the 30th Evening:—CXLVIII Battishill CXLIX Turle, CL Humphrey, Magnificat: Oakley—2nd Morning. Nunc Dimittis: Wickes, Xth Evening. Kyrie: Mendelssohn. Hymns: 361, 360, 451, 21 (2nd Tune). Concluding Voluntary: "Be not afraid"—From "Elijah."

UNION CHURCH KENNEDY ROAD.—Sunday Services Aug. 31st. Morning 11 a.m. Hymns: 347, 543, 383, 439. Subject: A True Conversion. Evening 6 p.m. Hymns: 356, 296, 129, 127. Subject: (By Request). "Hell." Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, WEST POINT.—Sunday, August 31st, 1919. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. Service during August. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.

PEAK CHURCH.—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m. Evening Service at 6.30 p.m.

THE GOSPEL HALL.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services.—Sunday. Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday. Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday. Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday. Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday. Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, GLENEALY.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, WANCHAI.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6 p.m.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, ARSENAL STREET.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, GARDEN ROAD.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST.—MacDonnell Road. Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.